

Maclean's

WOMEN'S
GROWING FEAR
OF VIOLENCE

TAKING THE RAP

**MULRONEY ACCEPTS THE BLAME FOR
BAD POLLS—AND STARTS FIGHTING BACK**

**A Conversation
With Canada's
First Woman
Justice Minister**





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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MARCH 5, 1993 VOL 20 NO 10

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COVER

TAKING THE REINS

His finance minister tabled a no-own-dinner budget. In a wide-ranging cabinet shuffle, he appointed Canada's first woman justice minister. Then, in his first news conference in three years, he took personal blame for his Conservative government's record-low standing in the polls. But Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said his government is doing what has to be done for Canada. — 14



SPECIAL REPORT

THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES

A generation after the feminist movement was launched, some women remain frustrated by what they see as a lack of progress. But other people feel that they cannot cope with the monumental social changes that have occurred in that time. And others, still, are left feeling simply angry. — 44



TELEVISION

SEX AND INTRIGUE

Two current series, CBC's *Street Legal*, starring Cynthia Dale and C. Daniel Johnson, and CTV's *B.N.G.*, represent a relatively new phenomenon in Canadian television. They are heading up the small screen by portraying topical issues with sexual intrigue. As a result, both programs are earning big ratings. — 62


COVER PHOTO: ERIC GILMAN/GETTY
Cover artist: Don and Suzanne Miller 1993

LETTERS

'BIG MAC' IS A BLAND TRIUMPH

The establishment of a McDonald's restaurant in Moscow can be regarded as a triumph only of blindness, standardization and mindless marketing hype ("The 'Big Mac' attack," *Business*, Feb. 12) Is that the best the West can offer?

Paul Desham,
Saskatoon

RICH MAN, POOR MAN

Poverty is a structured part of a Canada in which wealth is dependent on poverty ("The face of hunger," Special Report, Feb. 12). Two per cent of Canadians have more wealth than the other 90 per cent put together. We cannot call ourselves a democracy with that kind of gap in wealth distribution. You have touched the tip of an iceberg, but it is not in the interests of business-controlled governments to hear the story of poverty.

Sandy Cameron,
Vancouver

Your report on poverty does not mesh with me. Living on welfare is no picnic, but with a determination to beat the odds, a reasonable life can be lived. Many of us grow up without welfare, but we did not all succeed. We would have known how tough it was. We worked where we could and beat those odds. Today's people can do the same if they really want to.

John Cassin,
Delta, B.C.

We are overburdened with those who think that the government should solve all problems by providing cash money. I refuse to pay cash for those who should be working. The answer is not more money, but initiative and the incentive to work.

Dawn McGarry,
Regina

Eighteen organizations, according to my card, were quoted in your special report, and they are all against hunger. Is it expecting too much that, among these, they will come up with a solution to this disastrous problem? You had there is not a better market for hot air?

Emma Foll,
Burnaby, B.C.

DIPLOMATS ON ICE

When I read about federal officials planning to give \$400 parties to visiting foreign ministers and their wives, I was very upset ("Fare for some high-flying visitors," *Opening Notes*, Feb. 19). If these diplomats are no



Moscow McDonald's: 'mindless hype'

major that they cannot even check into the climate of the country they are visiting, then let them freeze. The government is supposed to be cutting the deficit, and some idiot wants to give away cash to people who will not even look at them when they return home. It is not another waste of our hard-earned money.

Cathy Long,
Delta, Ont.

A DRAMATIC INTERVIEW

What a nice change it was to read Rae Cord's recollection of his 1992 interview with Silvio Berlusconi ("Meeting in the underground," *Cover*, Feb. 12). The advantage magazines have over television and newspapers—the actual telling of the story—is often lost to formulas concocted to please marketing men. Cord's dramatic narrative gives all of us who despair of the demographic pondering of the Canadian media some hope.

Iris Dolphin,
Vancouver

SUBSIDIZING AN ADDICTION

It is hard to believe that Health Minister J. Peter Flaherty, who wants to put warnings on tobacco packages ("Warning smokers," *Health*, Feb. 12), is working for the same government that continues millions of dollars in loans and subsidies to tobacco farmers. Lighting up with one hand, and losing out with the other?

Joan McLean,
Victoria

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should submit notes, address, telephone number. Most correspondence is published. Letters should be typed, double-spaced, 100-150 words. Send to: Editor, The Canadian Press, 100 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C4.

PASSAGES

MARRIAGE! Former astronomical gymnastics star Nadia Comaneci, 38, who defected to the United States from Romania in Nov. 84, and Mihai Năstăsescu, 36, a computer engineer now living in Romania. She said that the couple will make their wedding plans when he joins her in a few months. Comaneci, who made gymnastics history at the 1976 Montreal Olympics with the first perfect 10-point score, married a scandal after her defection when she was romantically linked with Constantin Pădură, 34, a Romanian male who is married with four children. But Comaneci said that she is Pădură's half-sister, 19, not a sister only because he is marrying her but so that in a month she can be his wife.



DEED: Former Salvadoran president José Napoleón Duarte, 64, who in 1984 became the country's first democratically elected president in 50 years, has failed to end his country's 16-year civil war, after a two-year battle with liver and stomach cancer, at his San Salvador home. After Duarte's surgery last March, 1990, elections, Alfredo Cusillas, leader of the right-wing Arena party, replaced him as president.

DEED: Former Canadian ambassador to Switzerland James Alan Roberts, 42, who in 1964 was Canada's first deputy secretary general to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, died of Alzheimer's disease in a nursing home in southern England.

DEED: Filmmaker George Roy, 65, of four failures, is hospitalized in Los Angeles. Roy owned the restaurant "The Prince of Wales" for his wedding delivery of such hits as *Crysis* and *Real Time*.

DEED: Outspoken anti-Communist author and journalist Victor Lasky, 72, of abdominal cancer, is hospitalized near his Washington home. Lasky's best-known works include *F.R. the Man* and *The Night* (1965) and *Robert F. Kennedy, the Myth and the Man* (1968).

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Group Circulation Director Louise Ross Mac

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CANADA/COVER

TAKING THE RAP

**I'M PROBABLY THE
PRINCIPAL CULPRIT,
SAID MULRONEY
OF THE TORIES'
UNPOPULARITY**

Snowed out partly from the grey Ottawa sky into the shoulders of Canada's new justice minister as she gave her first news conference last week, in the open air outside Ottawa's Rideau Hall. She had been sworn into office by Gov. Roméo Levesque just minutes earlier. Kim Campbell, 42, is a bright, blond and personable Vancouver lawyer who brings to her new job a fluency in four languages, a background in Soviet studies and a personal view that abortion should be a matter of a woman's personal choice (page 18). She will need shrewd as well as intellect in the months ahead: Campbell's first assignment is to shepherd contentious new legislation on abortion through the House of Commons. But her appointment, as part of a shuffle that reorganized 33 posts in a new 26-minister cabinet, reflects a week of activity by the Conservatives that was drenched in an even more difficult task: putting a new face on the least popular government

since polling began in Canada during the Second World War.

That verdict on the Tories' performance emerged from a Gallup poll released late last week. It reported that only 19 per cent of devoted voters would support the party in an election held at the time of polling. By contrast, nearly half—47 per cent—would cast ballots for the historic Liberal party, and 27 per cent would vote for the New Democratic Party. Gallup released its numbers amid a flurry of activity by the Tories. On Tuesday, Finance Minister Michael Wilson presented a 1990-1991 budget that contained no new taxes—the first federal budget in 22 years to accomplish that feat. Then, on Friday, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney unveiled a cautious shuffle of his cabinet, including Campbell's appointment, but left unchanged the group of senior ministers who direct the government's central policy, among them Deputy Prime Minister Don Martin and Wilson himself. And two

**Mulroney, Wilson:
budget, cabinet shuffle**

hours later, Mulroney completed the one-two-shuffle combination of headline-grabbing initiatives by holding his first formal news conference in three years.

Message: It was a season of the party's standing with the public, however, that most of the questions directed at Mulroney during the 45-minute appearance dealt with neither the budget nor that morning's cabinet shuffle. Instead, he had a few questions focused on the debt-laden Meech Lake constitutional accord, the fractious spirit of Canada's two linguistic groups, troubles in the East and West Coast fisheries and his own party's plunge in the polls. For his part, the Prime Minister acknowledged the obvious: "We are down in the polls," he told reporters. "I can't deny that. We've been trying to do some pretty

popular things." Then, Mulroney took personal responsibility for his party's poor standings, saying, "I'm probably the principal culprit when it comes to this."

But Mulroney made it clear that he has no intention of dropping such unpopular initiatives as the seven-per-cent Goods and Services Tax (GST) scheduled to go into effect next January.

"We are going to keep going there because we think they have to be done on behalf of the country," Mulroney said. He added, however, that the morning's shuffle of junior cabinet ministers had been directed, at least in part, at

agreement will fall if it is not ratified by all 10 provinces before June 23—but the current governments of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Newfoundland all oppose it. Mulroney alluded to halting "certain experiments" about Meech Lake's future. But he said that he had no plans to call a meeting of the 11 First Ministers to try to reach a new agreement on the accord. And while not entirely ruling out a parallel session to deal with the dissenting provinces' objections to the existing text, Mulroney said that Ottawa would not take the lead in drafting such a compromise document.

But, on other fronts, the Tory countermarch last week displayed skillful political timing and shrewd financial juggling. For his part, Wilson moved to placate opposition to the GST by averting any new taxes in his budget plan to spend \$147.8 billion during the next fiscal year, beginning on April 1. At the same time, Wilson trimmed \$2.8 billion from existing spending plans, appeasing his critics in the financial community who have voiced alarm about Ottawa's mounting debt. He also spread those cuts fairly across a wide range of programs, making it unlikely that any would become the target of focused public criticism.

Wilson's central goal, plainly, was to demonstrate that Ottawa is first in its attack to reduce the persistent deficit. Under his aegis, and as spending on government programs and debt payments. According to the finance minister, that shortfall will shrink to \$25.5 billion in the 1990-1991 fiscal year, compared with \$30.5 billion in the 12 months ending on March 31, 1991, that remains higher than his previous target of \$25 billion for the coming year.

Synthesis: But Wilson clearly believes that the economy is too weak to withstand deeper cuts in federal spending. Indeed, his own figures indicate that the unemployment rate will rise to 8.5 per cent by the end of this year from its current level of 7.8 per cent. And Wilson forecast that real economic growth would slow to a negligible 1.3 per cent in 1990, compared with 2.6 per cent in 1989. "This will be a testing year for the Canadian economy," he said in his budget speech. "The economic news will not be encouraging in the months ahead."

Political considerations also lay behind Wilson's decision not to raise taxes. A senior Finance official who took part in the budget preparations and that the minister himself personally ruled out any discussion of higher excise taxes on gasoline, tobacco and alcohol. One reason, he said, was that Canadians still have not regained the \$3.5-billion increase in personal and corporate income taxes and excise taxes imposed

National Notes

MEECH LAKE WARNING

Provincial Quebec businessman Claude Champagne, chairman of Laurentian Corp. Corp. of Montreal, said that the failure of the Meech Lake accord would result in a "divorce" between Quebec and Canada. In a speech to 3,500 Montreal businessmen, Champagne declared, "The future of Canada is at stake."

PARKINSON'S TREATMENT

Scientists at Victoria General Hospital in British Columbia said that the hospital will begin a trial program of a controversial method of treating Parkinson's disease later this year. The procedure involves transferring brain tissue from aborted fetuses into the brains of patients affected with the disease.

BAITING OVER US

Continuing a three-month-long fight, the Liberal-dominated Senate sent an amended version of the government's proposed unemployment insurance legislation back to the House of Commons. Under the government's scheme, Ottawa would raise its contribution to the \$13-billion insurance plan, which this year amounts to about \$2.9 billion. But the Senate wants the government to continue making at least half of its current contributions in areas where unemployment stands at more than six per cent.

SUPPORT FOR FRENCH

In the wake of demands by 29 Ontario municipalities to declare themselves English-only, Toronto city council passed a motion recognizing Canada's bilingual nature. Thereafter at that province, the town of Hawkebury, east of Ottawa, declared itself to be bilingual, while in Belleville and Ottawa municipal politicians rejected English-only motions.

SUSPICIOUS CONTAMINATION

After drinking several people were contaminated while testing radioactive waste from a reactor in a southern Ontario town. The Prime Minister's office said that they could not rule out sabotage. The reactor was trying to determine how the contaminated water got into the cooler.

MURDER CITY

Montreal was the murder capital of Canada last year, recording 125 homicides—up from 71 the year before—for a rate of 4.19 per 100,000 inhabitants. Statistics Canada said that three other cities had rates higher than those per 100,000: Edmonton at 3.5, Winnipeg at 3.15 and Vancouver at 3.1.

Campbell: first woman in post



'WE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO SOME PRETTY UNPOPULAR THINGS'

in the previous year's budget—the full effect of which will not be felt until this year. "For strategic reasons, the message in this budget had to be 'do new things,'" a senior adviser to Mulroney told *Maclean's*. "We probably could have got away with another small hike in taxes on cigarettes and booze, but that would have destroyed the anti-tax spinoff."

On the spending side, the biggest change was Ottawa's plan to cut its transfer payments to the provinces by \$604 million—accounting for almost one-third of the total projected savings in the budget. Most importantly, federal contributions towards health care and postsecondary education will be frozen for two years. They provided a source of criticism from provincial treasurers, who complained that Wilson was trying to duck the political consequences of his attack on the deficit by shifting the burden onto their backs (page 26).

Cuts. In another controversial development, Wilson announced that, 15 years after the Liberals created Petro-Canada as a federally owned window onto the volatile oil and gas industry, the Conservatives plan to sell the company to private investors. An initial sale of 18 per cent of the shares in the company will provide Petro-Canada with a cash infusion of between \$500 million and \$750 million. For his part, Petrocan chairman Wilbert Soper welcomed the announcement, adding: "The government is as far, far better shape to understand this industry than it was a few years ago. The need for a window is not as great anymore." But some industry analysts noted that a drop in oil prices could leave the government selling off the remaining 85 per cent of Petro-Canada—a several stages over the next five years—at bargain-basement prices. And some critics charged that the plan was a blow to Canadian sovereignty. Says Nova Scotia Liberal MP Russell MacLellan: "We have lost control of oil and gas except for Petro-Canada. The only thing we had to ensure competition was that [Petrocan] was in there."

In the cabinet shuffle three days later, Mulroney won the desired result: He ousted the former prime minister of state (Duke Aflato) to the important justice ministry (only one MP was expected to challenge rank for the first time); elevated Marcel Desno, 46, who became minister of state for sport and youth; and another winner was New Brunswick MP Bernard Valour, named to the trouble-laden Fisheries portfolio (he left the cabinet last summer after a motorcycle accident, which led to a \$600 fine for impaired driving [page 24]).

Among the other changes: Thomas Siddons, acknowledged by Mulroney to have spent too long in the Fisheries portfolio, moved to Indian Affairs and Northern Development (instead, Beaulieu Bouchard, the transport minister who stole the Via Rail's passenger service last year,



Mulroney, 49, steps into after swearing in putting a new face on the government

earlier last week that more of the cabinet's right sceptics—MacLennan, Wilson, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, International Trade Minister John Crosbie, Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard, Treasury Board President Robert de Cotigny, Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall and Senator Lowell Murray—might be in their way out, in the cold lobby way.

Strategic. Shortly after the new minister's swearing-in ceremony, Mulroney appeared for the first time in more than three years on the blue-tinted stage of the news conference the afternoon the Prime Minister Building across from Parliament Hill. The timing was not accidental. Indeed, Mulroney had earlier have made it plain in recent weeks that Canadians can expect to see and hear more of their Prime Minister as the months ahead. The intent, they have told

reporters privately, is to reassure rank-and-file Conservatives damaged at the party's low standing in the polls by presenting Mulroney as an accessible leader who is clearly in charge of the government's agenda.

With the House of Commons adjourned this week for a winter break, at least some members of the opposition were forced, grudgingly, to concede that the Tory strategy had proved effective. You'd like to trade critics Lloyd Axworthy, for one. "We have got a real problem because of all the disavowance tactics. It is going to be very hard to reverse [the attack] when we come back in 16 days."

Meanwhile, Mulroney planned to keep up the pace of his Tory courtship exercises in power. The Prime Minister and his wife, Mika, planned to go to Trois Rivières, Que., on

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THE NUMBERS GAME

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Where was Doug Small when Michael Wilson really needed him? Last year's dramatic budget leak by the Global Information reporter, less than 24 hours before Wilson was due to present his 1998-1999 tax-and-spending plans, started up such a diversion that few analysts took the trouble to examine the dubious details of the finance minister's document. But last week, Wilson had no such luck. And a closer look at his new budget reveals mathematical sleights of hand that would get any self-respecting magician howled at stage.

The budget's triumphantly proclaimed bottom line—a deficit of \$36.6 billion projected for fiscal 1999-2000 on spending of \$147.6 billion—is trumpeted as being \$5 billion less than the negative balance on the current year's total spending. That's significantly lower than the \$32.3-billion overrun the Tories allowed on the Liberals.

Debt. But magnitude of our national debt—the figure that really counts—continues to escalate, to \$355 billion in 1999-2000, up \$110 billion since Brian Mulroney took power. What is most enlightening about this dismal reckoning is that our indebtedness follows directly from a case of relative national paucity, when general revenues dropped by \$170 billion from what Ottawa received during the last full decade of the Liberal years.

Now, we seem to be in a recession and Ottawa's tax revenues are bound to drop. At the same time, Bank of Canada governor John Crow is maintaining interest rates at such artificially high levels that the traditional two-per-cent spread between Canadian and U.S. rates has increased to a ridiculous five or six per cent, driving this country to prolonged bad times. Crow seems determined to saddle the remarkable social conservatism of his predecessors, Gerald Besser, who kept trying to kick inflation by raising his own salary. The current governor's obsession with swelling the inflation rate to rise by driving the country into a full-blown recession is as credible as it will be damaging. The parliamentary Liberal industry critic, Jim Peterson, is on to this right when he states that "what's killing Canada's economy is not the drastic deficit inflation, but the medicine called recession."

In his last budget, Wilson was applauded for saving \$4 billion by refusing to build a nuclear-powered submarine fleet. What hardly anyone noticed was that this huge sum was merely a hypothetical expense projected over the next 27 years as that—except for the \$4 billion already budgeted for propelling blueprints, in-

deed money was saved from actual government spending. Similarly, this year, the finance minister completely abandoned Canada's hopes of achieving its sovereignty over the Northwest Passage by telling contractors of the Polar 8 icebreaker. The move was heralded as a saving of \$668 million. But that too, was the final cost of a long-term project, on which only \$15 million has been spent so far so no design, all administrative and only \$64 million previously budgeted for its next three-year period.

The ship, due to be built in British Columbia

these funds would eventually have been transferred in general revenues in any case. That a tinkering, not creative budget making.

Wilson is only semirealistic in his grand proclamation that he isn't imposing any new taxes this year. He isn't. But his 1999 budget introduced strict measures that will raise this year's taxes by \$7 billion—not to mention the big ability that to be taken out of our incomes by the proposed seven-per-cent GST and Services Tax, due on the first day of 1999.

But the worst aspect of the Wilson budget is its underlying assumption that the Canadian dollar has stabilized against other currencies and that interest rates will miraculously drop. There is little if any evidence to that direction, unless loans unexpectedly grow heavenly exempt from current monetary trends. Nearly every private-sector expert is pointing his predictions the other way. If we Wilson's seriously feared forecast that this year's short-term interest rates would average 16.1 per cent—up from, they have averaged 13.2 per cent—that resulted in the government paying \$6-billion more in debt charges than it had forecast and forced the current spending reductions in order to maintain Wilson's deficit target? While Wilson's current projections for 1991 are not too far off, most debt-free interest rates, private economists expect levels of at least 10 per cent. That difference would add at least \$2 billion to Wilson's deficit prediction.

WILSON'S TRICKS WOULD GET ANY SELF-RESPECTING MAGICIAN HISSED OFF STAGE

Tricks. Michael Wilson is an intelligent man who understands economics, and it is sad that the exigencies of politics have driven him to attempt the cheap front tricks that characterize his budget. Slender it is that we are in such dire economic straits that some of these measures will mean very much. While Wilson's one-year projections call for a deficit reduction of \$1.5 billion, his calculations also show that net public debt will be three times increased to \$425 billion. That is a \$79-billion leap from the current total. According to Wilson's figures, four years from now Canadians will be paying \$41 billion in interest on the national debt—precisely what it will cost in 1994. This is growing, of course, the the finance minister's calculations prove to be correct, a highly questionable assumption.

That is why, instead of being corrected of any misstatement, Doug Small should be placed on a government witness. The only credible witness to this, as a journalist might be, is on television and more a piece of paper that steals public attention from the budget itself.

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A MINISTER ON THE FAST TRACK

KIM CAMPBELL TAKES OVER JUSTICE

Kim Campbell can laugh now when she recalls how she almost missed being appointed to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's cabinet in January, 1988. On the eve of Mulroney's announcement of his first cabinet following the 1986 federal election, the newly elected Vancouver MP had been summoned to Ottawa for what one of the leader's aides said would be "a private Sunday afternoon chat with the Prime Minister." But after arriving in Ottawa, the aide telephoned again to inform Campbell that the meeting had been postponed "until 7:45." "I thought that they meant 7:45 the next morning, so my husband and I went out to dinner," said Campbell. "When we got home late that night, the Prime Minister's staff had been frantically calling, wondering where we were." By then, Mulroney had left Ottawa for the Prince Bloor's Hotel in Kingston, 30 km north of the capital. Only the next morning, after suffering through a fatal night, did Campbell get the call from Mulroney to learn that she had been appointed as minister of state for Indian affairs and northern development.

Sensational: Last week, Campbell finally got her private audience with the Prime Minister. In the first extensive shuffle of his cabinet since that January day, Mulroney told the 42-year-old former lawyer and teacher that he was boosting her from a junior portfolio into the cabinet's upper circle by making her Canada's first female justice minister. He also named Campbell, a former B.C. M.L.A., as the federal Conservative party's senior political master in British Columbia. The cabinet promotion confirmed the stature of the multilingual Campbell (English, French, Russian and German) as a rising politician on Ottawa's fast track. But she rejected labels that portrayed her as a political neophyte. "I am an experienced politician," she told *Maclean's* last week's not on her flight home to Vancouver, where she has been involved in election politics since 1986. "It has taken me 18 years to become an overnight sensation."

Campbell's rapid rise as a federal politician had been predicted by many senior Tories over the past year. In a government eagerly in search of promising new lions to groom for the beleaguered front bench, many Tories had noted Campbell's willingness to vigorously and eloquently defend controversial Tory policies such as the Meech Lake constitutional accord

and the impending Goods and Services Tax. Sent Wilson Fox, an Ottawa consultant and former Mulroney communications adviser: "Kim has been followed closely from the time she was a candidate. She is tough, intelligent and very much a team player." But Campbell acknowledges that those qualities will be more closely examined now that she is an integral operating as the relative obscurity of a junior minister. Among the immediate challenges: speeding the government's contentious abortion legislation through fast-moving and restive Tory factions in her home province in the wake of a federal budget that triggered ethnic Columbia for particular sections.

In Ottawa, attention immediately focused on the fact that Campbell is the first woman to hold the Justice portfolio. Sent Jennifer Lynch, president of the National PC Women's Federation: "This is a historic appointment, which sends a message to women lawyers that they can aspire to the highest legal jobs in the country." Campbell, whose father, George, was a lawyer, and second husband, Howard Edly, was an attorney—acknowledged the significance of her achievement. But she did not marvel at the milestone. "Mostly, you want to get to a situation where gender is no longer much of a consideration," she said. "We are not looking for tokenism."

Russian: Campbell's domestic and political activism were evident early on. As a student at Prince of Wales Secondary School in Vancouver's West Grey area, Campbell defeated two male opponents in an election for class president. "My mother wanted me to be a feminist," she said. "And I am just not prepared to accept that only women on the political left are entitled to call themselves feminists."

Valedictorian of her high-school class, Campbell went on to earn extensive academic accolades: an undergraduate honors degree in political science and a master's degree from the University of British Columbia (UBC) in 1970. She enrolled in a doctoral program in Soviet studies at the London School of Economics. She did not finish the program, but she learned to speak Russian. Her academic background, combined with a fondness for quoting from the platitudes of political gurus such as Edward Burke, has sometimes led observers to label her an intellectual. "The media is always trying to tag people as one-dimensional or as they are," she said. "I simply do not walk around all day quoting great provverbs."

Skill: By 1973, Campbell was back in Vancouver, married to Nathan Blowsky, a former Vancouver school trustee and alumnus, and teaching political science and history at UBC and then Vancouver Community College. Sent Campbell: "I love to teach and I am a good teacher because I know how to take complex issues and explain them properly. It is a skill that I was able to transfer to politics."

In October, 1980, Campbell first applied those talents to political ends. She ran for, and won, a seat on the Vancouver school board, subsequently rising to chair the board in 1982. The position, which she held while earning a law degree from UBC, was her "practicum



Campbell's message to women lawyers

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'IT HAS TAKEN ME 10 YEARS TO BECOME AN OVERNIGHT SENSATION'

local profile, but also highlighted a political style that earned her criticism. Fellow school trustee Philip Rissler accused her in 1983 of being "Canada's answer to Margaret Thatcher at the school-board level." Said Rissler at the time, "She believes that entitlements make the world go round."

But her profile also attracted the attention of political recruiters such as Patrick Kinsella, an educational business executive for the provincial Social Credit party and federal Conservative. Kinsella convinced Campbell—who by then was divorced from Devinsky—to run in Vancouver-Castle for the Socialists in the 1983 provincial election. "The riding was miserable for the Socialists, and Kim was acting for a few firms at the same time," recalled one Social Credit organizer. "But she was remembered to someone who deserved another chance in a safer riding the next time around." Campbell remembers the experience as sobering. "I learned that you should not get stuck in your eyes just because a political party asks you to run," she said.

Attack. Two years later, she was listed as a policy adviser to then-Premier William Bennett's office, where she worked for 18 months. When Bennett announced his resignation, Campbell declined herself a candidate for the Social Credit leadership. "I never thought I could win," she said of her \$48,300 campaign for the job. "But I wanted to show that the party had to reach out to women and young people. I was listed as a policy adviser for 14 months, but I was among the 15 candidates on the local ballot. But she made her mark at the convention by writing and delivering a strong speech, which was widely seen by the B.C. television audience because she spoke just before the two front-runners, Owen Sound and the eventual winner, Gordon Sinclair. Zelenko is memorable for his closely related attack on Vander Zalm, in which she warned that "Charisma without substance is a dangerous thing. It must be replaced that cannot be satisfied. There comes disillusionment and bitterness that destroys not only the leader, but the party."

The remark drew a wedge between Campbell and Vander Zalm, and despite winning a

seat for the Socialists in the 1988 provincial election, she was left languishing as the party's back benches. She broke finally—and bitterly—with the premier over his decision to try to restrict abortion in the province. Frustrated, and convinced that Vander Zalm would not be forced out, Campbell quit the party in 1988 to run for the federal Tories, winning the



After meeting in a 'passionate pro-choice' to handle abortion

Vancouver Centre riding by a narrow 389 votes over the New Democratic Party's national president, John Manly. Bennett's political maneuver was needed to restore the federal party's sagging fortunes on the West Coast. "We are returned to finally have someone in charge," said Kinsella. But with Vander Zalm now facing off against the federal government in the wake of last week's budget, Campbell could again find herself locked in battle with her old nemesis. "If I have to, I will speak around him," she told *Maclean's*. "But I will never sacrifice for someone at my previous or personal level."

Campbell will also be tested when she ap-

proach before a Conservative convention at the end of March to defend the government's abortion legislation. A replacement for the legislation that the Supreme Court of Canada struck down in January 1988, it would make abortion a criminal offense in the absence of a doctor's determination that the pregnancy threatened the physical or emotional health of the woman. The proposal has drawn fire from both anti-abortionists, who say that it does not impose enough restrictions on the procedure, and so-called pro-choice advocates, who object to classifying abortion as a criminal act. A "committed and passionate pro-choice" who said she was personally comfortable without any law governing abortion, Campbell supported the proposed restrictions of unapproved abortion as a secondary gesture to the deeply held beliefs of anti-abortionists. Said Campbell: "Laws should be written with the appreciation that within a society there can be very strongly held values, many of which are in conflict. Laws should balance those values."

Prize. With her new national status, Campbell also appears to be ready to shoulder responsibilities beyond those of justice, most notably as the Tory government's search for ways to unlock the March 1990 constitutional deadline. Her defense of the accord in a Kelowna, B.C., audience last year drew Mulroney's praise at a cabinet meeting as an example of how trustees should defend the agreement. And fellow minister Benoit Boivin carried a copy of a pro-March 1990 speech by Campbell among his Quebec colleagues.

Despite her success, Campbell dismisses suggestions that she is a divine personality. "I am very much a person. I work hard, but I play hard, too," she said. Although she and her husband now own an apartment in Ottawa, she remains her Vancouver home on the Fairview Slopes with its view of the river. And last week, when she returned home to be greeted at the airport by a dozen well-wishers from her riding association, bearing balloons and flowers, Campbell was a modest smile. "Some people try to suggest that my career is changing, but I know it's not," she said. "But I am not alone. You just move along a career path in increments. My success has been incrementally attained." If so, those blessings will be surely tested and the Tories' current troubles.

BRUCE WALLACE in Vancouver



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STARTING OVER

A MINISTER RETURNS FROM THE COLD

Bruce Valcourt has shown a taste for danger: as politician and in his last job, an evening of mixing roles on his 3,500-cc Yamaha Midnight Maxx motorcycle in and around Edmonton, N.B., with stops at a bar resulted in a crash that cost him his vision in one eye, a broken nose, shattered cheekbones and forehead, a double-driving conviction and his federal cabinet position. But Valcourt, 35, a New Brunswick lawyer with a gripping rise in both official longevity and a respected record as consumer and corporate affairs minister before his accident, was back at Brun, Malrose's side seven weeks later—consolidating at the Prime Minister's private summer retreat at Harrington Lake. And last week, Malrose brought Valcourt in from the political cold, naming him minister of fisheries. It is a job that should provide him with more than enough political risk: no one has succeeded for more than four years at a stretch in the job since 1960.

Buzzkill: It was a political recovery that many of Valcourt's friends had expected. "He will be back as cabinet soon," Michael Brown, president of the Society of Academics in Valcourt's home province, predicted shortly after his July accident. But he is taking over one of the most difficult and overwhelming jobs in Ottawa. As the minister responsible for Canada's Fisheries (fisheries ministry, his new job carries little glamour and far more problems than apparent solutions. On the East Coast, shortages of fish are leaving the cleanup of many of the plants where they are processed (page 28). On the West Coast, Valcourt will face fishermen's wrath over the first settlement of a dispute under the provisions of the Free Trade Agreement. That decision allows U.S. fishermen to take as much as 30 per cent of the allowable salmon and herring catch off Western Canada directly to U.S. ports, bypassing Canadian processing plants where it previously had to be landed.

Last week's shuffle also returned Valcourt to the important priorities and pleasing company the Prime Minister claims on Tuesdays in Ottawa. Valcourt assumed what he called a "bumbling" cabinet assignment with cynical good. Declared the minister in an interview: "I don't intend to spend any time with the bureaucrats in Ottawa. The first thing I intend to do is to go and listen to the fishermen."

In the fraction fishery, that task may challenge even Valcourt's well-calculated talents as an advocate. As a multi-millionaire in Miramichi, he bought 45 unpermitted fishing creels on behalf of clients—and was 37 of them



Valcourt: after exile for impaired driving, a new job as minister of fisheries

he pleaded guilty in his own case). After missing the riding of Miramichi-Norfolk in the 1984 general election, Valcourt was appointed minister of state for small business and tourism in June, 1986, and quickly attracted the attention of Malrose's inner advisers with his strong defence of the Miramichi Lake creelbanning record setting New Brunswick's fishermen. Two months after the Creelbanning was a second majority in November, 1988, Malrose appointed him to the consumer and corporate affairs ministry.

Blink: But last July's accident abruptly shattered his political ascent. Valcourt, who is separated from his wife, the mother of his two daughters, spent the evening riding his motorcycle along the winding rural highways that surround Miramichi. He stopped at least twice for drinks at a motel/bar across the Saint John River in northern Maine. Back in New Brunswick, Edmund's impact spoiled the powerful motorcycle lobby before Valcourt hit a curb and lost control, crashing onto a wooden fence. Later tests showed that his blood had contained nearly twice the permissible level of alcohol. "What I did that night was wrong," Valcourt wrote in a statement. "I accept full responsibility." At the time, Malrose called Valcourt "one of the most impressive young politicians I've ever run into. He's someone for

whom I have great hopes for the future."

Valcourt brings a bundle of key assets to his new portfolio. For one thing, he follows a British Columbia—Richmond, B.C., MP Thomas Solens—in a ministry with distinct East and West Coast interests. As well, his sensible manner is a potentially winning contrast to Stikely's more aloof demeanor. Valcourt is well regarded among the francophone fishermen of the Maritimes, with whom he dealt as the government's spokesman on free trade and Moose Lake. Brian Gosses, executive director of the Nova Scotia Dragger Fishermen's Association, called him a "popular, roll-up-your-sleeves and get-down-to-work kind of guy." And Michael Beliveau, president of the Sherbrooke, N.B.-based Maritime Fishermen's Union, described his appointment as "a positive thing for the fishery. The fact that he is French-speaking is important for the political acceptance of things."

Valcourt will need that support—and many. Said former Tory MP Lorne Crossenbury, now deputy minister of fisheries in British Columbia: "The fisheries ministry devours people." But Valcourt clearly felt up to the challenge. Said the new minister: "One cannot embark on such a dangerous journey without having fun."

CHRIS WOOD with GARY BY TAYLOR

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DECENTRALIZING THE TAX SYSTEM

THE PROVINCES 'MUST DO THEIR PART'

It began as a promising day for Anthony DiGenese. The president of Saskatchewan's University Hospital spent the morning of Thursday, Feb. 20, with a dozen senior administrators considering budget plans for the coming decade. For several years, the financially strapped Saskatchewan government, its treasury beleaguered by high interest rates and a succession of droughts, had urged the hospital's administrators to find more cost-efficient ways of operating. But recent meetings with provincial health officials, DiGenese said, had left him optimistic that the situation was about to change for the better. Then, late that afternoon, federal Finance Minister Michael Wilson dropped his budget. Instead, DiGenese said, "Why did he come to hit our province when we are doing?"

Indeed, Wilson's announcement raised fears across the country that hospitals and universities—already suffering from staff shortages, overcrowding and a shortage of capital funds—might be in for an even more difficult time. But worried administrators will have to wait to gauge the full impact of the minister's action. The money transferred annually from Ottawa to the provinces—\$35.1 billion last year—goes to each province's general revenues rather than straight to the particular institutions. As a result, it is now up to the provincial governments to decide how to react to their loss in anticipated revenues. The options range from money elsewhere, through provincial taxes or user fees, reduced spending on health, welfare, higher education or other

services, or borrow to sustain current levels. The decisions in each province will become clear when those finance ministers table their own budgets for the coming fiscal year in the months ahead. Wilson said that his government was ready to give a firm indication of

budget documents showed that 35 cents out of every revenue dollar the federal government spends goes to servicing its debt—compared with an average of 12 cents spent by the provinces in the same way. Wilson also stated that the federal government's program spending has grown by an annual average of less than four per cent during the past five years—compared with 6.4 per cent for the provinces during the same period. Declined Wilson his budget speech: "Provincial governments must do their part, as they too will reap the rewards of lower interest rates, lower interest rates and sustained economic growth."

In obliging the provinces to do their part, Wilson had the three main forms of transfer payments to work with. He made no changes to constitutional requirements, payments, which effectively transfer tax money collected in what are often called the "have" provinces—Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia—to the other provinces. Accounting for \$5.2 bil-

lion to five per cent annually for the next two years, even if provincial spending increases by a major margin. Finance department officials indicated that the ceiling would save Ottawa \$155 million in projected spending in that period.

Fraser: But Wilson said that Ottawa's great cut savings from earlier spending projections would offset from a decrease to freeze the third and largest portion of the capex federal transfer payments—the Established Programs Financing (EPF). Those payments provide the federal government's main contributions to programs such as higher education and health care, which, constitutionally, are under provincial jurisdiction. In 1989, Ottawa's own projections tallied \$20 billion, but they have been growing at a rate of more than six per cent in recent years. By holding to \$20 billion over the next two years, Wilson said that the federal government would cut \$689 million from projected spending in 1990-1991, almost a substantial portion of the \$2.6-billion reduction that he claimed to have made in his budget for the fiscal year beginning on April 1.

It was immediately clear that Ontario, which now will receive \$276 million less in new transfers in the coming year than planned in the 1989 budget, will be the largest revenue loser. But many observers noted that the province's healthy economy and an \$11-million budget surplus for the 1989-1990 fiscal year still left it in a relatively strong position. At



the same time "have not" provinces such as Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, proprietors of the oil and gas industry, will not suffer the same level of cutbacks—but they are facing challenges in their economies as a result of such regional factors as continuing western droughts and the collapse of the Atlantic fishery. "This is going to be a tough sell," growled one Atlantic lawyer. "We are in the wake of Wilson's budget speech." "We have already got our trouble with the fisheries!"

Provincial ministers accused Wilson of dealing with his own problems by passing them on to the provinces. Quebec's newly reserved finance minister, Gérard B. Lavoie, labeled Wilson's statement "cowardly, dishonest and unfair" and added that the transfer-payment reductions "amount to shove[ing] us into your neighbor's yard." B.C. Finance Minister Mel Couillard charged that Ottawa "didn't have the political courage" to cut its own spending over severely. In Saskatchewan, Finance Minister Lorne Meunier was visibly upset as he said, "This shook the very foundation of our budget. We have to go back to ground zero." In Prince Edward Island, Finance Minister Gilbert Clements last year projected a modest \$500-\$600 budgetary surplus for 1989-1990. But now, he complained, "It's not your neighbor's yard. You ended up the year just owing us money, so now we'll be going to cut your salary."

Horrendous: The possibility of cutbacks clearly alarmed severity and hospital administrators across the country. Several education professors, higher tuition fees and classroom reductions in Ontario, Kenneth Brown, president of St. Mary's University in Halifax, and that Prince Minister Brian Meunier has often said that education is central to the country's development. But because of the new budget, he added, "Too late in wonder if they really buy the idea that education is a priority." Hospital planners said that the already overcrowded health-care system would have trouble dealing with any capcapped of spending. Said Joan Hale, a nurse at Richmond General Hospital in British Columbia: "We are already having bed chills. Our open-heart surgery line is horrendous. The situation is pretty desperate."

By week's end, Wilson and the provincial ministers were making plans to meet to discuss the issue of transfer payments. But it appeared unlikely that the coming week would resolve provincial concerns. And that left Saskatchewan's DiGenese and other concerned Canadians waiting to hear the most telling response to Michael Wilson's latest policies—in the new budgets of the provinces.

GREG W. TAYLOR has corresponded reports.

THE DEFICIT DILEMMA

Three of the 10 provincial governments show a surplus in their current budgets. The others between two and 21.3 per cent of the money that they spend in this fiscal year. The deficits, in billions, are shown in red at left.

* Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia figures are based on an annual average of \$200 billion and \$400 billion respectively.



Operating at Saskatoon's University Hospital: less for health and education

his intentions. But it was unanimous in condemning Ottawa's action. Said a grizzled Clifton Manitoba, Manitoba's finance minister: "My worst fears have come to fruition."

Surprise: Indeed, Wilson's move was not entirely unexpected. Economists had been forecasting for weeks that Ottawa was eager to pass more of its financial burden onto the provinces. But, as lacking transfer payments, Wilson argued that the provinces would have trouble difficulty in absorbing the loss of revenue. He told reporters that the reductions will amount to only one-half of one per cent of provincial spending in the coming year, and only 1.25 per cent next year. As well, Wilson's

loss in the 1990-1991 federal budget, those payments are meant to ensure that there is a basic level of social services across the country, even in the less prosperous provinces.

But, for the first time, Wilson set limits on payments under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP). Since its inception in 1960, that plan—the nation's welfare program—has committed Ottawa to match provincial spending, dollar-for-dollar, on such social assistance as day care for children and nursing care for the elderly. The program remains unchanged for CAP contributions to the poorer provinces. But the growth of the federal government's contributions to the wealthier provinces of Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia will now be

A CURIOUS PASSAGE

VACLAV HAVEL,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S
DISSIDENT-TURNED-
PRESIDENT, IS
HAILED AS A HERO
IN NORTH AMERICA

Vaclav Havel, whose meteoric rise from political prisoner to Czechoslovakia's president is a striking symbol of the remarkable changes taking place in Eastern Europe, perfect justice and open-book starts to suits and ties, the distinctive playwright wore more formal clothing for his first official visit to North America last week—and his discomfort was readily apparent. Speaking to Havel at the White House, President George Bush said, "For years, as a dissident, subject to arrest and imprisonment at any time, you could never go out without your toothbrush in your pocket. Now, as president, you can never go out without one of those neckties."

Even in the postures of deference, Havel possessed a mingled figure somewhere between his sudden change of fortune. But his very honor and unswerving dedication captivated his hosts. During the Canadian portion of his visit, which began on Feb. 16, Havel met Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and visited Czechoslovakian dignitaries to go home. Audiences in Ottawa and Toronto wept and shouted "Long live Havel" as he described the "velvet revolution" that had toppled the Communist regime in Prague. Flying to Washington on Feb. 19, Havel received a hero's welcome from Bush and, flanked by Vice-President Dan Quayle and House Speaker Thomas Foley, was five standing ovations from Congress.

Confessing that he found it "very strange indeed" to be president of a country where he had been arrested only four months previously, Havel said that he was not asking for American aid. But legislators responded by expanding the U.S. aid program begun last year for Poland and Hungary to include Czechoslovakia and other countries emerging from Soviet domination. Bush also promised much increased status trading status for Prague and said that he



Havel (front) with Quayle and Foley in Congress—an appeal to help the Soviets

would back its bid for readmission to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In Canada, Havel did not receive any specific offers of assistance, beyond an economic and cultural relations agreement signed in Montreal by his prime minister, Martin. Calla and Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa. He spent private time with old friends and Czechoslovakian dignitaries. Among them were Toronto writer Josef Skvorecky and his wife, Alena, who founded a publishing house, Night-night Publishers, after their defection from Czechoslovakia following the 1968 Soviet invasion. They helped keep Havel's name alive by printing his works in Canada while he languished in jail for his human rights activities.

The 53-year-old Havel has fought the alienation of communism for two decades. He has been in and out of prisons, spending a total of more than 15 years behind bars. Asked by reporters in Prague what had best prepared him for the job of president, Havel replied, "Jail. In the first place, it taught me not to be surprised by anything. Second, it cultivated in me some

months which I need for this office. Third, it hardened me for the solving of every problem we have to deal with, such as the state security and the dark forces in our country."

Havel was born in Prague, where his father was a wealthy building contractor and his uncle owned the Slavonic studios, the dominant film-maker in Czechoslovakia. After the Communist takeover in 1948, Havel's upper-middle-class background made him suspect, and officials refused to allow him to attend university. He drew a tax and started writing—his first critical essays were published when he was 19. He then found a job as a playwright and theater and began to write plays on the suffocating life under communism. His first two productions, *The Garden Party* and *The Memorandum*, attracted attention abroad, leading to his first trip to the United States for an off-Broadway opening in 1966.

After the Soviet invasion in August of that year, Havel spoke out against President Gustav Husak. In 1977, Havel and other dissidents formed a human rights organization, Charter 77, which led to a prison sentence. Following its abolition, he helped to found the Committee for the Defense of the Unusually Persecuted in 1978, earning him a 30-year prison term. The letters he wrote to his wife during those years were later published in Toronto as *Letters in Glas*.

Because of his dissident activities, Havel was forced to work as a laborer on a brewery. But, although his plays were banned in Czechoslovakia, the government allowed him to collect foreign royalties in hard currency and buy luxuries unavailable to most of his countrymen. He lived in a comfortable apartment in Prague

and owned a Mercedes-Benz. The government pressured him to renounce, but he refused, even declining to go abroad to accept drama prizes because of concern that he would not be allowed back into his native country.

Havel spent another four months in prison last year, but trying to place a wreath at the grave of Jan Palach, a student who burned himself to death in protest after the 1968 invasion. In October, Havel was detained again on the eve of anticipated protests against the falling Communist regime. But he resigned soon afterward, and the newly released Havel was unanimously elected president of the Czechoslovakian legislature on Dec. 29. Guided by what he called "the common sense from jail to the castle," Havel indicated that he did not want to stay in office after June elections. "I have a better profession," he said.

But on his visit to North America last week, the playwright confessed that he might accept another presidential term. "If I were really certain that it is irreversible" in Ottawa and again in Toronto, where Havel addressed Czech and Slovak dignitaries, he heard echoes of an ethnic rivalry that has torn apart his own country. Asked if he might adopt Canada's custom of displacing services in both official languages to satisfy Czechs and Slovaks in Czechoslovakia, the president shot back: "We believe in progress, but not in loyalty." His answer provoked laughter and crashing applause. Later, honoring with Deputy Prime Minister Jean Charest and Federal Trade Minister John Crosbie, Havel played about Canada's authority abroad: "It's just respect to the soap in the shower will have some money left."

In a more serious vein two days later in Washington, Havel said Congress that the last way it could aid his country was to "help the Soviet Union on its irreversible but ultimately complicated road to democracy." The sooner the Soviet Union achieves political pluralism and a market economy, he said, "the better it will be not just for Czechs and Slovaks, but for the whole world." And while he acknowledged that the presence of NATO troops was still necessary to ensure stability, he added, "Sooner or later, Europe must recover and decide for itself how many of those soldiers it needs."

Havel ended his U.S. visit with a trip to New York City and another hectic official schedule. But the playwright-president took a night off to walk the streets of Lower Manhattan, where he was finally able to take off his tie.

HOLLGER JENSEN was
INLAID MCKENZIE in
Washington

REAGAN TESTIMONY

In redesigning testimony before a Federal Court in April, Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev said that he was unaware that funds from U.S. arms sales to Iran were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebellion in 1985 and 1986. Reagan testified in closed court for the trial at his former national security adviser, John Poindexter. But while the 19-year-old witness provided a defense, the two-parties after a "court action" that was taken at my hotel," he reportedly answered questions with "I don't recall," meaning, "I, in this day, do not recall ever hearing that there was a diversion."

THE RIGHT TO SILENCE

The President of the Supreme Soviet granted a law allowing republics the right to secede from the Soviet Union. This law provides for a referendum to be held by a referendum in the republic concerned. President Mikhail Gorbachev postponed accession legislation in January during a trip to Lithuania, where he tried to persuade individuals and workers supporting economic change to stay in a reformist Soviet federation was their best hope for the future.

REMAIN LIVES SANCTIONS

At a European Community meeting in Dublin, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hogg announced that his government would voluntarily lift its ban on new investment in South Africa after failing to convince the rest of the EC countries to follow suit. Hogg argued that lifting the ban was a suitable first step in support of the legislation of the African National Congress and the freeing of black apartheid under Nelson Mandela.

CHINA DINES CHARGES

Chinese foreign ministry spokesmen in Beijing denounced U.S. "rumors and lies" a U.S. state department report on human rights that is critical of the Beijing government. The report accused Chinese police of using "indiscriminate and excessive force" in quelling protests in Tibet, and the act of carrying out a massacre in Beijing last June when a "peaceful" student-led movement seeking greater freedom for China's people was crushed.

HELICOPTERS CRASH

In Panama, 13 U.S. soldiers were killed when two U.S. army helicopters crashed separately in thick jungle terrain during a biodiversity. A spokesman for the U.S. Southern Command said that there is no indication that anything other than bad weather caused the helicopters to crash.



MAZDA TAKES AIM AT SMALL THINKING.

INTRODUCING THE 1990

MAZDA 323 PROTÉGÉ

Small cars used to be stepping stones to bigger cars. The all-new Mazda 323 Protégé changes that.

Protégé has a longer wheelbase and a wider track than you'd expect in a small car.

It's been engineered to give more roominess, better performance, finer quality finishing, and a controlled, amazingly comfortable ride.

In short, Protégé feels, and drives, like a much bigger car. Inside, there's ample comfort for five, with loads of space in the trunk. Protégé boasts a 1.8-litre engine, again larger than you'd expect in a small car.

And its warranty - the best warranty in the business - offers years of peace of mind.

Test-drive the all-new 1990 Mazda 323 Protégé soon.

And enjoy thinking a little bigger.



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MAZDA QUALITY IS BACKED BY THE
BEST WARRANTY IN THE BUSINESS.

EAST GERMANY

Accepting the inevitable

The two Germans speed towards unification

The crowd chanted "Helmut, Helmut" as the West German chancellor addressed the podium in square's Cathedral Square, in the heart of the East German city of Erfurt, last week. And when the master of ceremonies introduced Helmut Kohl as the

he swept away as the rush towards unity

Last week, a visit by angry East German Prime Minister Hans Modrow criticized Bonn for failing to give his country \$10 billion in immediate economic assistance. He told his country's parliament that East Berlin would not



Kohl (center) in Erfurt: 'chancellor of our German fatherland'

chancellor of our German fatherland" many of the nearly 100,000 spectators erupted in thunderous cheers. "We are one people," Kohl declared, echoing his earlier calls for a rapid unification of the two Germans. And Kohl, who was in Erfurt to campaign for a coalition of three conservative parties running in East Germany's March 18 elections, pledged that West German businessmen would soon help to establish a "thriving" economy in the East. Still, East German officials have complained bitterly about Kohl and other West German politicians campaigning in the East, claiming that it reflects an arrogant approach to unification. Those concerns were evident as the throngs of the crowd in Erfurt, where protesters heckled Kohl and unfurled a banner saying "Unity, yes! Kohlism, no!" Representatives of almost all of the major political parties in East and West Germany have said that they accept unification as inevitable, only the method remains unclear. But the optimism that surrounded the overthrow of East Germany's hard-line regime last October has faded as realists face rising uncertainty about their future. On the day before Kohl's visit to Erfurt, a relatively subdued crowd watched as East German soldiers used bulldozers to knock down the sections of the Berlin Wall near the city's historic Brandenburg Gate. Several East German border guards wept openly. The prospect of a strong united Germany, with nearly 80 million people and one of the world's most advanced economies, has also raised concerns in other European countries whose citizens suffered under West Germany's onslaught in the Second World War. And East Germany's reform-Communist leaders have said that they fear their country's social security system will

"never really unified Germany as a bigger." And although East and West German officials set down last week for preliminary talks about monetary union, Modrow said that Bonn will have to provide substantial aid before currency talks can be successfully concluded. Modrow also insisted that Kohl give an explicit commitment to accept Germany's porous borders. So far, Kohl has said only that he cannot make promises on behalf of a united Germany.

Last week in Warsaw, Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiec also demanded that both Germans unequivocally renounce claims on any part of Polish territory. And Mazowiec insisted that Poland have a seat at the so-called two-plus-four talks, in which the two Germans will sit down with the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—the postwar occupying powers—to work out a new security arrangement for

Europe. Bonn has rejected Polish participation but Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said last week that Poland must not be "left out" of negotiations. And officials at NATO headquarters in Brussels said last week that the United States, Britain, France and West Germany had agreed to consult after NATO meetings, including Canada, in the reunification process.

Kohl is shoring resistance from within the 12-member European Community to some parts of his reunification agenda. In early February, EC Industry Commissioner Martin Bangemann, a West German, declared that Bonn would pay 70 to 80 per cent of the cost of reunification, but he added, "There will have to be a shift of resources within the community to cover the rest." The total amount could be staggering. West German analysts say that it could cost between \$300 billion and \$700 billion to merge the two countries' monetary systems and bring East Germany's economy and economic structure up to Western levels. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has flatly refused to pay any part of the bill. And other EC leaders are expected to support her. The issue is likely to provide a showdown with West Germany when EC leaders meet in Dublin in April.

Meanwhile, many East Germans have expressed concern that their savings will be severely reduced if the Deutsche mark, the Deutsche mark, is accepted as the first currency of free-market rates, by which the East German currency, the ostmark, is valued at only about one-tenth of its Western counterpart. Last week, many East Germans lined up at banks to clear out their accounts and purchase items of long-term value, including refrigerators and washing machines. Many East Germans are simply leaving, fleeing to the West at a rate of 3,000 a day.

According to an opinion poll by the Central Institute for North Moscovite in Leipzig, published last week, three-quarters of East Germans support unification. But only a third of the 1,400 people polled said that they wanted a unified Germany to have a Western capitalist system, and half said that they preferred only to take the form of a German confederation in which West and East Germany would remain politically autonomous. Still, with most of the economic and political influence in the Western world, East Germans may soon find themselves in a weak, divided and capitalist Germany—whether they like it or not.

MARY NEMETH with JAMIE WILLARD in East Berlin and PETER LEWIS in Brussels

CLEAN AIR BRIGHT FUTURE





Everybody wants clean air and a bright future. But what can we do to make it happen? We're the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association. As Canadian automakers, we are making sure our vehicles contribute as little as possible to pollution. We'd like to offer you some information about air pollution and what we're doing, what to expect in the future, as well as some tips on what you can do to help.

Where does air pollution come from?

Any matter put into the air can pollute. It can come from natural sources like volcanoes, swamps, forests, livestock. And it can come from manmade sources like factories, power plants, and cars and trucks. Ever since people first learned to use



fire, most manmade air pollution has been caused by burning fuels and, as we have industrialized, also through the introduction of many new materials and processes. The term smog is used to describe the results of these pollutants and their reactions together.

Let's clear the air about cars and trucks

Our air pollution would be a lot worse today if Canada's automakers hadn't already introduced improved pollution control systems on cars and trucks over the last several decades.

The results are pretty amazing:

A 1990 car gives off 90% less of the three major polluting gases than a 1970 car and 1990 trucks give off 75% less.



That's because pollution control devices cut down three gases: hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOx).

At the same time, we have cut average passenger car fuel consumption and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in half.

Some of the future is already bright

Our emissions of HC and NOx will go down by 50% by the year 2000, according to federal government estimates, as the new cleaner vehicles replace older ones. And that's with more vehicles on the road.



As much as 80% from fleet turnover alone — and we are always researching ways to make more improvements.

Catalytic converters, exhaust gas recirculation systems, electronic fuel injection, and on-

In fact, some of our studies show that the reduction in total car and truck emissions could

board computers have all done a great job in reducing air pollutants from cars and trucks.



What else can be done

Dedicated car and truck company researchers are working hard on advanced engine concepts and emissions control technologies as well as exploring alternate fuels such as methanol, ethanol, natural gas, and reformulated gasolines. Lots more research, development and testing is being done to be sure of how alternate fuels might work, their safety and their environmental benefits.

And there are other quicker ways of reducing emissions. Gasoline manufactured with lower "volatility" helps reduce those vapours you see rising from gasoline on a hot day. Using lower volatility gasoline across the country would significantly reduce HC levels in the summer.

Measures can be taken to prevent the escape of vapours throughout the entire gasoline distribu-

tion system, including those which escape from gas pumps during refuelling.

Emissions from old and new trucks could be cleaner today if the sulphur content in diesel fuel was reduced. And new engines being developed to cut emissions even more will need this low sulphur diesel fuel.

And much more work needs to be done on ways to reduce the emissions of HC, CO, and NOx from factories, power plants, commercial activities, and rail, marine, and air transportation. These other sources now contribute well over half of the total emissions and because cars and trucks are becoming so much cleaner, they'll be an even bigger part of the problem in the future.



What next?

Existing vehicle emissions standards set by the Canadian government are amongst the most stringent in the world and are the same as in the United States. Both governments are now proposing even stricter standards.

As motor vehicle manufacturers, we are working hard to develop the technology



And because our auto industry is closely linked to the American industry by the 1965 AutoPact, it only makes sense that the standards and the timetable for meeting them be the same in the two countries. It makes economic sense — so we can keep the cost to you, the consumer, down — and it makes environmental sense — because we share the air.





You can make a difference

You can help reduce air pollution by carefully planning your trips to use the least fuel, driving within speed limits and keeping your vehicle running well.

✓ Follow the maintenance tips and schedules in your owner's manual. At the specified times, the oil must be changed, filters and sparkplugs replaced, fuel injectors cleaned, and drive belts checked. Keep your tires at the correct pressure and assure them regularly.

✓ Follow the winter preparation instructions in your owner's manual — check the battery, use the right grade oil and a block heater — all will help your car or truck to start better and more quickly with lower emissions.

✓ Be aware of changes in performance which might signal problems. Check that you continue to get good fuel economy.



✓ Turn off the engine if you're going to be idling longer than a few minutes.



All these measures not only save you gasoline and future repair bills, they also keep your tailpipe emissions down.

DO NOT:

⊗ **DO NOT** tamper with the catalytic converter. It is the main emissions control system engineered especially for your car. Leave it alone!

⊗ **DO NOT** use the wrong fuel. Lead gasoline is being phased out in Canada but in the meantime, don't use it! You will ruin your catalytic converter and cause other damage to the anti-pollution systems in your car or truck.



About the MVMA

The Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association is the association of the major manufacturers of cars and trucks, helping to make Canada the seventh largest producer of motor vehicles in the world.

Our members are: Chrysler Canada, Ford of Canada, General Motors of Canada, Mack Canada, Navistar International, Paccar of Canada, Volvo Canada, Western Star Trucks.

The members of the MVMA are committed to continuing the search for cleaner emissions from cars and trucks and from our manufacturing processes.

The MVMA has published this brochure to inform consumers about the important environmental issue of tailpipe emissions.

We invite your questions and comments.

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Photo made with recycled films



Kim Dae-jung blackening the second eye of his dormant doll: a trade imbalance.

JAPAN

Voting against change

The ruling party wins a fight for survival

Before any major endeavor, Japanese custom calls for the casting of a single coin of a Buddha's "lotus" doll with black paint. When the doll's owner has successfully completed his task, he blackens its second eye. Last week, as votes were counted from the Feb. 18 elections in the lower house of parliament, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu sealed with joy—and relief—in a string of reporters watched him put in the remaining eye of his giant doll. Kaifu was relieved because his Liberal Democratic Party had just won a fight for its political survival. Two prime ministers and several cabinet members had resigned as the past year overbore and ate away at the LDP's public appeal and plummeted to historic lows, and the leftist opposition had launched a serious challenge to the ruling party's 55-year hold on power. Despite those setbacks, the LDP lost only 25 of its 295 seats, retaining a comfortable majority in the 513-seat lower house. Still, Tokyo political analyst Hiroshi Tsuda "Most Japanese are conservative in their everyday lives. We don't want political change."

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The victory chased off the tender over the untended child opposition hopes of becoming part of a left-wing coalition government. Still, Tsuda Da, the popular female leader of the largest opposition group, the Japan Socialist

Party (JSP), celebrated the winning of 136 seats, up from 83 seats in the last parliament. That strong finish, following the Socialist's stunning victory last summer in elections to the parliament's upper house, will make the JSP a formidable challenger to the political dominance that the LDP has enjoyed since 1955. But the election results indicated that most Japanese had chosen to overlook the surface-grinding scandal in which LDP politicians and bureaucrats profited from underpriced stocks sold by the Secretariat publishing and real estate conglomerate. In fact, voters re-elected 11 of 13 candidates linked to the bribery scandal, including former prime ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeshita.

The LDP's victory was at least a partial vindication of Kaifu, whose beleaguered party turned to last August as a compromise choice because of what he colleagues called his "Mr. Clean" image. In a forecast this week, Kaifu will be confirmed as LDP president and prime minister. But the insight of his stance may be divided by narcolepsy, leaving unsure. The most acute increasing pressure from Washington for Japan to reduce its \$54-billion annual trade surplus with the United States.

Following a delay for the young American and Japanese negotiators met in Tokyo last week for the third round of Structural Imple-

ments Initiative (SII) talks. They are intended to reduce the bilateral trade imbalances by imposing fundamental changes to the two countries' economies. The United States wants Japan, its second-largest trading partner after Canada, to open up its markets by streamlining its complex wholesale and retail distribution systems and by discouraging exclusionary business practices, which, Washington says, have led to the highest domestic consumer prices in the world.

Japanese officials want the United States to become more competitive by tackling its \$564-billion federal budget deficit, excessive consumption and high cost of capital. Although many U.S. officials admit that American economic policy is partly to blame for the bilateral trade imbalances, they continue to demand unilateral concessions from Japan.

As well, by mid-July, Japan has to settle disputes in three trade areas: supercomputers, satellites and forest products. Under the U.S. General Trade Act of 1980, Washington can initiate against Tokyo an "order" trade if the Japanese do not open their markets to those U.S. exports. The White House has also pressed Japan to open its rice markets to imports. That demand could prove difficult for the LDP, which opposed Japanese farmers that it would require such imports.

Some experts say that relations between Japan and the United States are now at their most emotional since the Second World War. Although the LDP seems politically strong after last week's election, Genaro Corrales, director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University in New York City, called the party "legislatively weak" because it will have to rely on the approval of the opposition-controlled upper house to pass major domestic legislation. The LDP could try to win public support for trade concessions by blaming U.S. protectionist pressures and growing anti-Japan sentiments. But, as Corrales, "it's an increasingly dangerous tactic because it threatens to lead difficult domestic issues to anti-American backfires."

Experts say that the Japanese government had agreed to postpone the SII sessions until after the elections. U.S. trade negotiators will now expect quick results to remain for their patience. But Kaifu has also made numerous protectionist commitments at home. Even while vigorously blackening the eye of his dormant doll, he has made numerous trade the painful prospect of either disappointing the domestic—or breaking off a left-fielded trade war with the United States.

ANDREW BALSKE with SHIMIZU SUGIMOTO in Tokyo



BUSINESS

INTERESTING TIMES

The opposition attack on Finance Minister Michael Wilson's budget was partisan, vitriolic—and predictable. But as Wilson defended himself in the House of Commons last week, the daunting prospect of higher interest rates in Japan, Europe and the United States sent chills through the finance department and loomed as a far more serious threat to Wilson's economic strategy—and Canada's economic future—than any domestic political fight. If foreign rates continue their relentless climb, Canadian rates will be pulled along a step to keep foreign investment flowing into Canada. But economists warn that another round of interest-rate hikes could bring Canada's slowing economy to a standstill and crowd Ottawa's deficit reduction program, perhaps forcing the finance minister to table another budget this fall. Says Carl Beigie, the widely respected chief economist with the Toronto-based brokerage firm McEwen McCarty Ltd., "Canada cannot call the shots on interest rates—we have to follow the trend."

And the trend toward higher rates in Japan and West Germany—the second- and third-most powerful economies in the world—grew

UPWARD PRESSURE ON FOREIGN LENDING COSTS THREATENS TO PUSH CANADIAN RATES HIGHER

more ominous last week. In Tokyo, the Nikkei stock market index plummeted by 2,666.95 points to 34,890.90—losing 6.6 per cent of its value in one week—largely in response to investors' fears that the white Bank of Japan will soon be forced to raise its battle against inflation by raising its trebling interest rate for the fourth time in the past year. Last December, the bank raised the rate by half a percentage point to 4.5 per cent, up from just 3.5 per cent last May. In West Germany, long-term bond interest rates have climbed by more

than a percentage point to 6.6 per cent last week. Their highest level is eight points. And economists predict that the looming merger of the West and East German economies will require massive amounts of new capital, which could fuel inflation and propel West German rates even higher.

At week last week's report that the U.S. inflation rate for January had increased by 1.1 per cent, the biggest one-month increase since June, 1982, again raised the spectre of higher American interest rates to curb inflation. The New York Stock Exchange declined, but not as precipitously as the Nikkei. The Dow Jones industrial average closed the week at 2664.18, down 71.4 points from the week before. Britain, Alex Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, calmed fears by telling a congressional committee that increases in U.S. interest rates are not warranted.

The Bank of Canada also attempted to quiet alarm over the trend to higher rates by fractionally lowering its rate on lending rates last week to 13.25 per cent from 13.50 per cent. For his part, Wilson in his budget confidently predicted that short-term interest rates would fall even lower—to an average of 11.1 per cent by this

Tokyo stock exchange: 'we have to follow the trend'

end of this year, from their current level of more than 13 per cent. He is desperately counting on these reductions to lower the cost of interest payments on Canada's \$32.5-billion national debt and allow him to build this year's federal budgetary deficit at \$28.6 billion. And although he added a warning about inflation, Wilson confidently predicted that Canada will still be able to reduce rates even if money inflation in Japan, Germany and the United States prevents central bankers in those countries to raise their rates. Says Wilson, "We still have a good deal of room to maneuver, provided we get our inflation down."

But many powerful foreign investors and currency traders clearly do not share Wilson's optimism. Interest rate professors, Michael Andrews, a vice-president and international bond strategist with the New York City-based investment firm Merrill Lynch & Co., and that same investor are among those who believe Canada's inflation rate, which, at 5.5 per cent, is almost double West Germany's and Japan's. As well, they are bolstered by Canada's slowing economic growth rate, which is expected to drop

1985, the proportion held by foreigners of federal government securities such as Treasury bills and bonds, has almost doubled to 20 per cent, at \$24.3 billion. The result: Canada increasingly dependent on the whims of outsiders to finance its enormous national debt.

Increasing competition for international financing from the Canadian government is linked to events in West Germany and Japan. Says George Saba, chief economist of Montreal's Toronto: "If there is a move towards German reunification, that is going to require a great deal of capital and we are going to see the United States and Canada." At the same time, events in Japan are also putting upward pressure on Canadian interest rates. Last week, as the Nikkei tumbled, the Bank of Japan attempted to halt the price selling by stepping in and buying government securities, and by announcing a new 100-day government short-term interest rate. But many investors believe that Japan's central bank will have no choice but to raise rates to quell the country's rising inflation rate. Last year, the rate jumped to 2.5 per cent, compared with 0.6 per cent in 1984. But as rates rise in Japan, investors there—who now hold \$300 billion worth of Canadian bonds and Treasury bills—may feel their domestic market more attractive and secure than Canada's.

As the story in Canada's financial markets unfolded, Greenspan attempted to dampen the impact of rising rates around the world. In cautious testimony before the Senate, Greenspan said that the forecasts were being ignored by investors because of the need for new investment. But he added that "unless something fundamentally new occurs, I'm not at all convinced that rates will continue up." Still, Greenspan said the worst of the current U.S. economic slowdown may be over, and that a resurgence of inflation in the mid-1980s "is a signal that we should be looking for high interest rates."

Despite Greenspan's soothing words about the U.S. economy, he may be forced to raise those rates soon. Says Saba, Canada, the United States is a major dollar currency and must use high interest rates to attract foreign investors. But Saba's partner, chief economist for London Life Insurance Co. "There is only so much money available and so many people wanting it. The United States is a borrower on the international market and so we are, and you don't get much unless you are willing to pay higher interest rates." And that was precisely the warning that international markets were sending Canada's finance minister last week.

JOHN DALE and DAVID TOSCO in Toronto and DAVID LINGGARD in New York

Business Notes

GUIDELINES TOUCHED

The National Energy Board made environmental impact assessment a prerequisite before considering any further energy export applications. First to be affected are three Calgary-based energy companies that applied to send 9.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas from the Mackinac River fields to the northeastern United States.

FORMING A MURKIN DEAL

A team of Canadian businesses received the final stages of negotiations with officials in Moscow on a \$1-billion construction and industrial development agreement in Leningrad. A spokesman for the group said that it will soon sign a deal to build a 200-acre waterfront complex near the centre of the historic city.

WOLFF-BENNETT ALLIANCE

Frederick Wolff of Wolf and Freedman's structured technology through Associated that they will sign an extensive cooperation agreement, effectively creating the world's largest truck producer and the fourth largest computer maker of sets behind General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Toyota. The two companies will acquire major equity holdings in one another.

CHANNEL DISPUTE SETTLED

An agreement dispute between British and French companies that developed to ward the \$14.7-billion Channel Tunnel project has been settled. Project developers for London-based Bechtel PLC appointed John Bechtel, executive vice-president, to the Franco-British engineering firm Bechtel Group Inc., in an effort to make its differences over money and personalities with France's Transmanche Link, the tunnel builders.

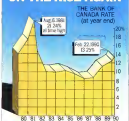
BEATING THE LAUNDERERS

The president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, Helen Seidler, called for new laws requiring all financial institutions to keep records of all large cash transactions in a bid to combat money laundering. Seidler said that the requirement should apply to the entire financial industry.

GM LOSES MOMENTUM

General Motors Corp. of Ottawa, Ont., announced that its profits fell by \$12.3 million, or 34.3 per cent, in 1984 from the previous year, even though sales rose to a record \$97.7 billion from \$10.3 billion, as Canada president George Preugsch blamed his company's cash losses and interest-rate increase programs for much of the drop.

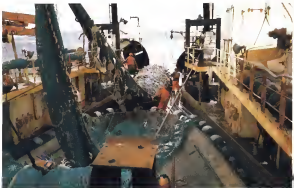
ON THE RISE AGAIN



to 1.5 per cent this year from about three per cent in 1980, and the characteristic budgetary deficit, which—expressed as a per cent of gross—in 64 per cent higher than the \$164.8 billion shortfall in the United States.

To upset the government's objective of a steady flow of long government bonds, and that the Bank of Canada governor John Crow must ensure that the difference between Canadian commercial rates and equivalent rates in the United States—which currently is more than four percentage points—does not narrow. Says Andrews, "The Canadian dollar has been overvalued fundamentally behind it. The only thing that is supporting it is the interest-rate spread."

Meanwhile, Canada's dependence on foreign borrowing continues to mushroom. Says



BUSINESS

Navigating rough seas

The future looks bleak for National Sea

Three or four mornings a week, Henry Demosle sits in his rooming gear, inverts his comfortable Cape Cod style house on Halifax's South End and takes a brexit, penthouse run through nearby Point Pleasant Park. When he was training for triathlons—one of the world's most grueling endurance contests—Demosle used to run, swim and bicycle up to 10 hours a week. But, lately he is lucky if his busy schedule allows him even two hours of exercise a week. Just 35, the serious, hardworking fishing captain's son has one of the toughest jobs in Canadian business: piloting National Sea Products Ltd., the largest seafood company in North America. Back onto a profitable course. And since Demosle was appointed president and chief operating executive of the money-losing, Halifax-based company last August, almost everything else in his life—exercise, friends, even his wife and three young children—have been secondary. "Sea Demosle is an obsession," The family never is a household."

But even these level moments that Demosle usually starts his family at the morning may soon be a luxury that he will have to drop because National Sea—and with it, virtually the entire

Atlantic fishing industry—is in a steadily worsening crisis. Not only has a declining demand for fish crippled National Sea, but there is also an alarming decline in the number of cod, haddock and other fish, which have driven fishermen from around the world to Canada's Atlantic coast for more than four centuries. To save his 91-year-old company, Demosle is performing drastic surgery. Last year, National Sea permanently closed a fish-processing plant in Lunenburg, N.S., and temporarily closed others throughout the Atlantic region. And Demosle plans to trim drastically operations at plants in Miramichi, N.S., and St. John's, Nfld., where more than two-thirds of the 1,200 jobs will be lost.

Altogether, the measures could put up to 5,000 people out of work. And the prospects for a turnaround in the foreseeable future are bleak indeed. In January, as part of a fish-conservation strategy, Ottawa announced a sharp reduction in the quota of fish that National Sea and other East Coast firms will be allowed to catch in 1990. But even these cutbacks may not be enough to restore fish stocks on the Grand Banks, or return National Sea's profits to healthy levels. Last week in

*Reeling in cod off the Atlantic coast
warns depletion of fish stocks*

Ottawa, the government received yet another pessimistic report about declining stocks from the federally appointed Northern Cod Scientific Review Panel. Delivered to then-Fisheries Minister Thomas Siddons, it called for further cuts in quotas and tougher conservation methods, but Siddons rejected the recommendations. In one of his last acts before being replaced at week's end by Bennett Vainio, Siddons said, "The social and human impact of more cuts is immense."

As closures and layoffs loom at National Sea, Demosle has become involved in fishing villages throughout Atlantic Canada. Last week at a conference in St. John's called to discuss the fisheries crisis, Richard Cudde, head of the 35,000-member Fisheries, Food and Allied Workers union, said that fishermen and plant workers are paying a heavy price for what he described as National Sea's incompetence. "Said Cudde: "Somehow, through some magic way, we are supposed to solve the fisheries problem by closing fish plants, by throwing people and by changing to that other phantoms of hope: economic diversification." And, speaking at the same conference, Fraser March, head of the Newfoundland Union of Public Employees said, "Maybe this is time for us to seriously look at whether or not the Confederation business really did us any good."

But, despite the attacks, Demosle's friends and associates say that he remains determined to make National Sea profitable by 1990. For his part, Demosle, who traces his



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roots to Lunenburg, a picturesque fishing village 66 km southeast of Halifax. "I have a historical and emotional attachment to this company."

A return to profitability will require him as well as others. After posting a record profit of \$36.5 million in 1995 and a profit of \$24.8 million in 1997, National Sea lost \$5.8 million in 1998. Last August, as losses widened to an expected 1999 year-end figure of more than \$20 million, National Sea's board of directors abruptly fired the firm's outgoing president, Gordon Gosselin.

To fill the president's chair, National Sea chairman William Morrow, whose Lunsenburg family once owned the company, turned to Demore. His personal goal was to lead National Sea's profitable international division since 1984. Demore's appointment surprised many National Sea employees, who regarded his hard work but did not consider him as a candidate to take on one of the toughest jobs in corporate Canada. And one former National Sea official who declined to be identified:



Demore, drastic surgery

was for being a tough but extremely able manager.

Demore received a graceful introduction to the fishing industry on his summer vacation by working on the fish-processing boat at a Lunenburg factory. Later, he worked for his father on National Sea fishing trawlers—fishing in 1984, cleaning and packing

"Cannings had always felt Murray would be his secretary—but in 10 years' time." Declared Demore. "Things have always happened early for me."

Demore has the demeanor, at least, for explaining one of Atlantic Canada's most important companies. Lean, six feet tall, with fashionably slicked-back hair and beamed sorts, he exudes confidence.

Even the young president's family roots qualify him for the job. Demore's grandfather was a fishing captain who sailed out of Lunenburg for 30 years, and his father, Earl, retired just this past year, after a 15-year career at National Sea, most of it as chief of the company's fishing fleet where he earned a reputation for being a tough but extremely able manager.

fish and spending up to 10 days of a year on the shoreward Atlantic. Finally, in 1977, he decided to build a career with the company and he dropped out of a master's program in science at Halifax's Dalhousie University.

But Demore was looking to get out from under his father's shadow and in 1980 he left to set up the Canadian subsidiary of Foca Wita AB, a Swedish seafood company, in Halifax. A year later, at 25, he moved to Brossard, a small town 60 km from Montreal, France, where he spent three years as president of Nord Marine SA, a French seafood importer and distributor. But in 1984, William Morrow lured him back to Halifax by offering him the international vice-president's job.

Now, at 38, he is confronted by more than just declining fish stocks. Both the strong Canadian dollar, which has made exports more expensive, and stagnant levels of consumption of seafood in North America, have hurt National Sea's critical exports to the United States. These exports account for 50 per cent of the company's annual sales, which reached a high of \$508 million in 1984 and tapered as though they would resume steadily in 1999, with sales of \$454 million in the first nine months of 1999.

At the same time, National Sea's \$200-million debt looms its doomsday. Demore says that he wants to issue more stock to pay off some of the debt, but until financial results



Fishplant workers rallying in Canada, N.S., as many as 5,000 out of work

improve he says that new shares would be difficult to sell. And Demore: "We will have to put some profit on the bottom line before investors will be interested in new National Sea stock."

Demore has also been trying to increase productivity by halving up the morale of National Sea's remaining 5,600 employees, cutting the company's various operations

across North America.

At the same time, the firm is trying to build out its existing markets by improving reliability, delivery time and other services for its customers and by buying foreign fish supplies to make up for the cuts in National Sea's own quotas.

But National Sea may have to wait a long time for its quotas to return to earlier levels.

Last spring, 50,000 cut quotas for northern cod—the backbone of the Atlantic fishery—by 13 per cent to 358,500 tons from 390,400 tons annually.

Still, that was far less than the 55-per-cent reduction that was recommended by government scientists to rebuild the fish stocks.

And last week's report on the Atlantic cod stocks showed that the supply was actually much smaller than the government first realized. The report recommended that quotas should be slashed from current levels to 137,500 tons a year in order to rebuild fish stocks in the next five years. The report also recommended that fishermen switch to nets with a wider mesh, which would allow smaller fish to escape, and that the enforcement of existing conservation regulations be increased.

Meanwhile, the Atlantic fishery's latest season is trying to spend as much time as he can with his wife, Rose, who was born in Blue Rocks, only a few kilometres from Lunenburg, and their three children, aged 6, 2 and three months. When not in the office, the avid sportsman says that he enjoys water skiing, skiing and especially sailing, but he concedes, "I just don't have the time anymore." Now, though, he will likely need all his navigational skills to pilot National Sea through the rough seas ahead.

JOHN DEMORE with RUSSELL HANCOCK
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Struggling for political and economic survival

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Czechoslovakia's new minister of foreign trade, Andrej Babiš, glanced toward the private gathering of Canadian business leaders at Ottawa's Four Seasons Hotel last week and remarked "We know very well that every entry one of you around this table could write a cheque and buy all of Czechoslovakia. But we just don't want that to happen. We must, at the early stage of our national transformation, be extremely cautious about how we generate our economy."

The meeting, chaired and organized by Ray Street, gave Andrew Sarkis, who heads the newly formed Central European Development Corp., which intends to funnel North American investment dollars into Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, brought together an impressive group of Canadian business luminaries. They included Thomas and Soja Rata, the family's leading shoe manufacturers (Thomas Rata arrived in Canada in 1939, a month after his father escaped Prague and most of the rest of Czechoslovakians); Adam Zemanek, who runs the Kentucky operations of Nintendo Inc.; John Sharpe, executive vice-president of operations for the Four Seasons Hotel chain; George Vilas, head of Toronto's Travel Management Inc.; George Pichler, chief executive officer of Rogers Cable Inc.; representatives of Canada's leading offshore telephone networks, as well as half a dozen leading American industrialists and investors. An indication of how significantly the Czechoslovakians—who were accompanying their president, Václav Havel, on his first trip to North America—regarded the invited guests, there were sessions where their delegates consisted of Vladimir Dlouhy, the country's deputy prime minister; Finance Minister Václav Klaus and deputy Finance Minister Dušan Trišák, as well as Foreign Trade Minister Babiš and half a dozen other senior officials.

Impressively, the Czechoslovakians spoke English, trading signs with the participants and one another, sounding like an entirely casual

They were forced into menial jobs under the Communists—now they are busy making not just a new country, but a new world

of friendly professors at a provincial college showing off their appreciation at the differences between macro- and microeconomics. Some of them had been in jail only four months ago, all of them had been branded to manual labor during the Communist rule—and now they were busy inventing not just a new country, but a new world.

It was a bit like watching a cabinet meeting with one minister suggesting how fast the process of privatizing state-owned enterprises should proceed, another disagreeing, the deputy prime minister disagreeing less decisively, and one cabinet member shrugging, "Okay, I agree, spontaneously."

That ease—how to transform an economy locked in the ice age of Communist dogma for more than four decades—dominated the discussion. "We want to establish a market economy with no adjectives," Dlouhy insisted. "Instead of the central planning that led to the present catastrophic state of our economy. We have a low rate of inflation (1.5 per cent), a relatively small foreign debt (\$7 billion), and a stabilized consumer market, and now legislation is now being drafted to submerge for years overseas."

He pointed out that except for such economic

sectors as airlines and transportation and communications, everything will be up for sale. In the minister's presentation, it soon became clear how very far they have to go to put in place the kind of infrastructure that can support a modern economy. At the moment, there is no way to place a telephone call or send a fax across the little country. The banking system remains primitive, though competing financial institutions to the central bank have recently been established. Above all, the Czechoslovakian krona can't be converted into hard currency, so that profits gained by outside investors cannot be repatriated.

"Our problem," explained Finance Minister Václav Klaus, "is that we can't allow any major devaluation of the economy—we don't want Polish-style hyperinflation. Probably our best and possibly a defining set of workable principles. We don't want to discourage investors, but we really can't sell any assets until we establish proper rules and efficient ways of valuing assets. As we de-monopolize, we will require a large influx of outside investment funds. We're already puzzled for the issue of private debtors and will soon allow a stock market. But most important of all is that profits be set by the private free market and not imposed from above. Also, we must introduce proper bookkeeping and account based accounting."

That last thought was too much for Noranda's Adam Zemanek, who yelled out, "Don't let them do it!"

That comment broke the ice, but even the most kindly disposed members of the Canadian delegation could see that the Czechoslovakians were beyond their depth in the extremely complicated process of marrying the second-hand theories they had absorbed about how a free market economy works and the harsh realities of trying to run a government pledged to reform, but also due to face a general election in June 8.

Toronto seemed to be the industry that generated the quickest turnaround—while neighboring Austria attracts \$9 billion tourist dollars a year, according to Czechoslovakia last year spent only \$150 million. Other industries will include expanding the machinery industry, automobile exports and, of course, Rata shoes.

The Canadian response went beyond wishing the Czechoslovakians good luck. Sarkis, who fled to Canada in 1968 after the ill-fated Hungarian uprising, pledged \$50 million from the Central European Development Corp., the Czech people said that they were ready to bid on a new telephone exchange; George Vilas promised a Prague-based International Management Centre, in cooperation with Toronto's York University, to train a cadre of Czechoslovakian white-collar managers; long-term pilots, but, at the meeting broke up, at least the start of a special relationship between Canada and post-Communist Czechoslovakia had been set.

It was also obvious to any dispassionate observer that, while Czechoslovakians' path to democracy is difficult enough, it will be a cakewalk compared to transforming the little republic into a market economy.

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THE BATTLE OF THESEXES

LONELINESS, DISTRUST AND VIOLENCE MARK THE STATE OF MALE-FEMALE RELATIONSHIPS

BY KATHARINE GOVIER

What will happen between men and women in the 1990s? To give any understanding of that, we have to look at what is happening between them now and through the 1980s: Is the Western world, although less than a great, complex, long-lasting revolution is unfolding. For decades, it broke too slow the same battles have to be fought over and over again. Tired, and growing cynical as they see that regulation and education have not done the trick, some women simply wonder if progress has been made. Yet for many other people, the changes in women's roles are so shocking, so destabilizing that they cannot cope. Anger, violence, loneliness and a widespread lack of trust are the result.

Canadian Denise, a 40-year-old, university-educated single woman from an old Ontario family, decided that she was frustrated with dates arranged by friends or with men she met at the RMC. She might not have a man, but she could have a child. She arranged a pregnancy by artificial insemination and announced the fact, with her family's full support. The person who was most shocked was Will, 44, also single, who had dated her but couldn't move himself to a commitment.

Judy and Andrew, in their late 20s, were married for 14 years. She was a lawyer, he an executive. Early in their marriage, they agreed not to have children. As they approached 40 both began having affairs. He became infatuated with a younger woman, not their marriage broke up. Now, Judy is involved with a married man, and wants children. Andrew is seriously ill, and, once a for and calls Judy for advice: "You are my best friend," she tells her.

Tony, 38 and the only son of his large, Catholic Filipino family who could get into Canada,

worked as a domestic servant from the age of 17. When she became a Canadian citizen, she brought in her father, mother and brother, when she got through university. She became, in effect, the head of the family. But no one, including her, could accept this fact. Her brother, her father and her mother, they were not seen as a private man and woman in the stock market. She has just had a letter rupture with her parents, who want they have the right to tell her where to marry.

Meanwhile, my parents recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary, and their friends, relatives and children gathered to toast what is regarded, more and more, as an amazing achievement. And a high-school friend wrote to me from Berkeley, Alaska: "The girls are 14 and 16," she says. "Dance and I are still in love. I love being a housewife!"

Trying to get a clear picture of where men and women are—and are going—is like observing a photograph with a shattered lens. Everything comes off in a jumble; the messages are contradictory. Marriage is in trouble, but it's back in. "Strong labor and 'quality of life' is touted as the ethos of the 1990s. Yet people are working longer and longer hours. Sexual harassment, unequal pay and lack of advancement for women in the workplace are being studied."

Men: That confused picture is repeated, twice. Many women are, like me, are part nostalgia and one part impatient for progress. Men and women, in their ideals for themselves and each other, are caught somewhere between the 1950s world of *Father Knows Best* and the unknown, equality-based days of the baby of the 21st century.

Looking out for oneself has been a major preoccupation of the past decade, although it is going out of style. I still smart when I remember what a woman used to be 30 years ago when I took a divorce in my "career path."

Tony, 38 and the only son of his large, Catholic Filipino family who could get into Canada,



still happens in the 1980s? Apparently, it was not supposed to. But today it is a different story. The past decade gave a lot of media space to individual women "scholars." These women, in their 40s, and married, working, with children, are now rather easily running out of steam. They have discovered that after-school day care and outside help keep their children busy, but they can't bear out the responsibility of parenthood. They have all but given up on the myth of the supportive husband. Some of these who can afford to do it have cut back on work, even though no one stays in the last track working part time. Systems about home care, computers, universities and industry is legion. Some female scholars even say that they are not so sure that reaching the top is worth the grind. They work, keep kids and home together, and barely manage to get out to the discipline to buy anti-aging cream after the kids are in bed.

Some energy is reserved, however, to mind-out about men and their jobs, who know thousands years in one and rise, and men who cut it, say no to the needs of their jobs. "We don't worry about our relationship anymore," a friend said of herself and her husband. "It's his relationship with his job that's got to be worked out."

Sexism: Breathing life into the mimes on university campuses is a new breed of feminism, bred in 1980s negotiating skills, who study the politics of the "scholarship" syndrome. They see racism and racism as one sort of problem and education as the answer. But they have sprung up around a campus culture that now considers themselves the "T" word. They cite 30 years of media saturation with women's issues, the pervasiveness of regulation and female women, as well as the breakdown of family life, as reasons for the increased anger and intolerance of some men.

A great deal of our difficulty comes from the fact that women's lives, much more than men's, are based on phases. The phases relate to reproduction, and also to women's concept of themselves as being defined by their relationships. Although more women today either do not marry or marry but do not have children, the majority still have 30-year-olds to become educated and established in a job before the question of children comes up. Married women are likely to spend up to 18 years leaving the major responsibility for small children. Those who choose to quit work are most vulnerable. If their husbands are, they and their children are likely to end the poverty lines. Those who continue working outside their home develop deep-seated levels of fatigue and stress.

After the reproduction cycle, many women may take a job again. First time, and before the top levels in most job categories, these women sometimes enjoy some of their best years, confident and quite content. However, recently, late-blossoming career women discover that their career paths are incompatible with their husbands' as they gear up to take the workplace, he may be moving towards retirement. Such dramatically work-along women in systems that are based on men's straighter lines of progress through life.

Men: But there will be no retreat from jobs by women. Most men become they need to and their families need the money. For too long, women without marketable skills have suffered consequences. Now, freed they can afford to get out of control only in marriage lines and the goodness of men. If this is accurate, it is well placed. But it has created a ripple effect. If you don't trust me, I don't trust you. Tougher national property laws make divorce easier.

Fifty years ago men and women were married and made bargains. He would raise children, he would have a career, they would support each other. Now, the marital "bargain" is unraveling. Differences of opinion about who supports whom, who takes after whom, who is in the driver's seat, are complex and confusing. Divorce and remarriage happen more money. Many people even involve their needs, negotiations, and have only casual involvements with the other sex.

In the end, this is a social revolution. What happens to men and women in this decade must be worked out in pairs. Will the 1990s turn out to be the decade promised, where environmental action, "quality of life" and our own backyards are the big concerns? Then we shall find ourselves looking for love, negotiating terms over the compost heap.

Katharine Govier is a Toronto writer whose latest short-story collection, *Before and After*, deals with contemporary relationships.



SPECIAL REPORT

THE SPECTRE OF MALE VIOLENCE

A BACKLASH AGAINST ASSERTIVE WOMEN

Berry and Peggy Rathbone say that they have struggled to hold their marriage together. The couple, who have been married for 14 years, live with their two young daughters in Woodville, N.S., about 125 km northwest of Halifax. Berry Rathbone acknowledges that, for many years, he experienced his anger through acts of physical violence towards his wife. Three years ago, Peggy Rathbone and her daughters moved to a hotel far removed from a nearby New Glasgow. Rathbone said that the experience made him realize that what he had been doing was wrong. He recalled, "I thought, there's got to be a better way of dealing with things than beating a little woman." Rathbone passed a support group for men who had assaulted women and learned to control his violence. Still, his wife says that she has not entirely regained her confidence. "After three years, I'm still not sure whether I can trust the changes," she said. "It's still a man's world out there."

Sociologists say that for many Canadian women, more than 25 years of feminist activism and resulting social change have not yet fundamentally altered that so-called man's world. Since the publication of Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* helped to launch the modern feminist movement in 1963, women have used the political process to change their role in society. They now make up nearly half of the nation's labor force (compared with only 18 per cent 60 years ago) and they are increasingly moving into occupations, ranging from police work to medicine and law, that a generation ago were almost exclusively male preserves. But in spite of the gains that they have made, many women continue to be the victims of male violence.

Indeed, some people who work with sexual assault victims say that violence may be increasing as the advances made by women in society trigger a backlash. "We are seeing more and more violence," said Ann Keith, executive

Victim of gunman's wife on feminism: the man's world left 24 dead

director of a Halifax organization called Service for Sexual Assault Victims. "Women are becoming more assertive, and this has a backlash effect."

Still, over the past 10 years, violence against women has been increasingly recognized as a problem. A growing network of hotlines now provides battered women with refuge, and changes in police practices and legal procedures reflect the fact that violence against women is a matter of public concern. Said Patricia Markish, who is head of the department of anthropology and sociology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver: "We are becoming aware of the violence in a new way. Maybe we are at a turning point."

The spectre of male violence against women was shockingly dramatized in December, when Marc Lépine went on a murderous rampage in Montreal. For about 20 minutes, the 29-year-old man stalked students at the engineering building at the University of Montreal, sniping at women and shooting them. Before he killed himself, Lépine had murdered 14 female students and wounded 13 other people in one classroom, he screamed, "You're all a bunch of feminists, and I hate feminists!"

Trauma: The killings led to an outpouring of grief by men and women across Canada and in other countries. As well, the Montreal masses are reeling in a sharp polarization of male-female relations in some sectors of Canadian society. Women in Thunder Bay, Ont., held a memorial service for the slain women and urged only women to attend. In the aftermath of the killings, anonymous death threats were made against feminists, and in Montreal a

letter sent to seven hospitals and urged "real women" threatened death to male babies. Now, for many women, Lépine's rampage has become a symbol of a disease that feminism's supporters just below the surface in society.

Last week, the issue of violence against women was the subject of a bitter exchange in the House of Commons. In the last week's budget, the federal government reduced or cut funding for five feminist groups and three women's magazines. Liberal MP Mary Clancy accused Finance Minister Michael Wilson when she said, "I hope the family and friends of the students in Montreal who died because violence against women is accepted in this country would die." Declared New Democrat MP David Black: "Violence against women is a crisis in this country. These are the centres that provide the information and support to women."

More statistical estimates of violence against women are available than ever before. According to Statistics Canada's *Not Just a Number*, a 1987 report produced by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, roughly one million Canadian women are the victims each year of some form of domestic violence, ranging from threats to beatings and murders. Experts who have compared the results of numerous studies estimate that at least one in every eight women in Canada will at some time be the victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence.

Caution: Experts disagree on why men behave violently towards women. Some feminists assert that the abuse women suffer at the hands of men is a simple part of the uneven distribution of power in society. They claim that, in spite of the social gains that women have made during the past two decades, genuine equality is still a distant goal. And experts add, these changes have not fully affected the underlying power structure in Canadian society. Said Winston Baker, the minister responsible for women's issues in the Newfoundland government: "A woman is being looked at in a chivalrous way this is my feeling."

Other experts say that male violence is often triggered by a belief of loss of control. David Currie, chief social worker in forensic services at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry in Toronto, says that the violence often comes "from a guy who's not all that sure of himself or his surroundings." He adds that, as well, Currie said that, in many societies, children are taught that men should be strong and should not show emotion. Because of that, they do not develop proper outlets for their feelings. As a result, said Currie, "when the feelings build up to a certain level, they explode."

Experts have pointed to physical violence, many women are victims of forms of psychological abuse, which represents a much broader

to identify. According to *Factored for Me*, a feminist, psychological violence can range from verbal threats to situations in which a man may force a woman to commit degrading acts or attempt to control her by means of physical confinement or by refusing to give her money.

"We're all only sensitive to the real and overt kinds of violence," said Jennifer Mercer, co-chairman for the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women in Newfoundland and Labrador. "But that's just one end of the continuum."

Many battered women can escape violence only by leaving home. One who has had to move on an different basis is Jo-Ann Newman, whose recollections of about 20 years ago, when she was a five-year-old living in Pembroke, Ont. Newman said that her father and

assault frequently caused light sentences. In New Brunswick, more than half of 47 convicted male assailants in 1984 received fines of between \$100 and \$300 or a period of probation. Only 10 were jailed, for periods varying from 30 days to three months. Said Stacy Matheson, a counsellor at the Toronto Rape Crisis Centre, "Society is really unwilling to believe that men are violent as it blazes the women. People in power are still primarily men."

Still, feminists expect that legislative changes in recent years have begun to assist changes for women in the legal process. In 1983, Ontario became the first province to change its Criminal Code that made it possible for a man to be charged with raping his own wife. Amendments to the Canada Evidence Act expanded the conditions under which a person can testify against a spouse to include records of domestic violence. At the same time, senior RCMP officials met with provincial officials to develop a national charging policy to encourage local police forces to investigate and lay charges in cases of domestic violence.

Violence: Many experts say that, as a result of these actions, and because of changing social attitudes, the approach of the police to wife-beating is changing. Penny Wilson, "used to be considered a private family matter, which the police, the police said, 'but the church confirmed,'" said Staff Sgt. Gary Doyle, co-ordinator of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department's Family Violence Initiatives program. "A man's home was his castle," he added, "but his castle has been knocked down."

But experts say the real challenge is to find a way of preventing violence from occurring in the first place by altering deep-seated social attitudes. In fact, there are signs that a growing number of men are beginning to try out a fundamental reappraisal of their attitudes towards women. Indeed, during the past 10 years, more than 200 groups have been formed across the country by men, many of whom are involved in programs that provide the results of treatment. The attitudes towards



Memorial service for students: an outpouring of grief

two of her four brothers regularly sexually and otherwise physically assaulted her. The second time she was raped, she met and moved in with a man who became the father of her son, who is now 15. Before long, he became physically abusive. "It was a constant fear," said Newman. "I did everything to please him because if I didn't, I would have to go back to my dad."

Some critics say that women who are beaten by their male partners are often further ostracized by the justice system itself. A study published in December by the New Brunswick Advisory Council on the Status of Women said that police forces in the province routinely failed to lay charges against men involved in family violence. As well, some convicted of such

women to change, and Anne-Marie Lévesque, director of Broyer House, a shelter for battered women in Halifax, "can meet group together and say, 'No man'."

For her part, Carol Bouslog, director of Adult Women's Shelter in Halifax, said that the problem of violence against women will "remain a social justice cause a stand against it." Many experts said that that will only happen when there is greater equality for men and women. Violence against women they say, is a symptom of a more fundamental inequality, one that may take generations to correct.

NORA UNDERWOOD with correspondence reports



November Lady Godiva ride: more accusations of sexist attitudes and practices

CAMPUS TENSION

COLLEGE WOMEN PRESS FOR EQUALITY

Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., is one of Canada's elite postsecondary institutions, where for more than five generations the children of predominantly white, middle-class families have studied in calm and comfortable surroundings. Last autumn, the mood at Queen's abruptly became charged with hostility. In September, women's groups protested against incidents of so-called outrage by posting signs at campus restaurants saying "No menies." Some male students retaliated by erecting signs that said "No menies look her in the crotch" and "No menies to let up." The male students involved are currently facing disciplinary hearings before a student tribunal. And the repercussions of the dash-bag incident are still being felt. A university spokesman said that about 200 Queen's alumni were so upset by the incident, and by the university's slow response to it, that they threatened to reduce or withdraw their annual donations to the university. "First our alumni remember 'Queen' is a Queen's tradition which I have no desire to support."

Like Queen's, many Canadian universities

are experiencing growing tensions over women's demands for sexual and academic equality on campus. Following last December's killing of 14 women by a lone gunman at the University of Minnesota, student groups on several campuses protested against what they say are sexist attitudes and practices towards female students and faculty members. Spokesmen for women's organizations say that, in the past, lower female students have been hired by universities and have found more difficulty obtaining tenure, while female students have had to endure various forms of discrimination on campus, including sexual harassment and exclusion from some male-dominated groups. Now, administrators at some universities are trying to bring about a change in sexual attitudes.

Student: Tensions appear to be greatest in university engineering faculties. Engineering students, said Megan Dean, a member of the Alberta Society of Women Academic Councils, "see themselves as having a tradition of being successful little boys." In January, members of the students at a night school at the University of Alberta in Edmonton shouted "Shout the bitch"

at a female student professor who had complained about sexism among faculty members.

In an effort to address problems within engineering faculties, federal Science Minister William Weinberg announced a national study last week that, he said, will attempt to determine why so few women enroll in engineering programs. According to a report released last week by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, women account for only one in eight full-time students in engineering and applied sciences. The University of Alberta student president, university president Paul Devereaux, has established a fact-finding commission to assess the extent of sexism on the campus. Said Devereaux: "Finally, the administration is responding and saying we have to deal with it."

Tradition: Staff and students at other universities are taking steps to eliminate sexism. Some engineering societies made the decision this year to change the look of the annual Lady Godiva ride, a tradition that began in the late 1960s to mark Engineering Week, in which a male woman rides a horseback in a parade. This year, at the University of British Columbia, organizers staged a ride featuring a carriage carrying three female and three male engineers. Said Scott Kent, president of the one Engineering Undergraduate Society: "I think the Montreal incident made a big impact on engineers."

Some universities are also making efforts to give women a larger share of faculty jobs. Devereaux, for one, said that his university is trying to attract more women to the engineering faculty, where there is one woman in a staff of 130. And in January, the Ontario College of Art in Toronto announced that, in order to redress the sexual imbalance in its staff, vacancies during the next decade will be filled only by women. Thirteen other colleges and universities in Ontario have announced similar policies. The trend has triggered controversy, with some male academics denouncing the policy as reverse discrimination. Alan Steinbock, a spokesman for the Ontario Human Rights Commission, said that even though the policy may prevent men from obtaining some jobs, "the lack of employment equity is an obstacle to a greater number of people."

Meanwhile, some feminists say that campus sexism is simply an extension of discrimination that exists in Canadian society. Declared UBC president David Sirovsky: "I would like to think that men are getting better at succeeding professionally, and more so than I. But I don't think they're getting better nearly as fast as I would like." At universities across Canada, staff and students acknowledge that there is a long way to go before ingrained feelings between the sexes can undergo fundamental change.

NORA UNDERWOOD and correspondents report



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THE RUSH TO PRIVATE EYES

WARY LOVERS CHECK UP ON PARTNERS

The young men from Boston who became well-dressed, and Jeanne (but her real name was withheld) but for the moment they met in a Montreal nightclub. The young man said that he was a highly paid sales representative in his home city. But after he had stayed in a few times in Montreal, Jeanne, a 24-year-old secretary, said that she became suspicious and hired private detective Paul Blackwell to find out whether the man was really who he claimed to be. "He turned out to be a college student," said Blackwell, whose Montreal detective agency instructed Jeanne's smooth-talking sister. It was an investigation of a kind that is becoming increasingly common, as mutually suspicious people in Canada, U.S. and Europe often commission private investigators to check out prospective mates. Added Blackwell: "My client wasn't in the least bit happy to hear the report, and she went home packing."

Private detectives who investigate prospective partners say that their clients are prompted by a variety of motives. While some clients want to make sure that their future lover does not have AIDS and is not homosexual, many affluent people say that they are motivated by fears that the person they have met may want their money. Others, a woman—women make up about 60 per cent of the clients—may simply want to find out if the attractive and apparently successful man is the man the man in a bar is really who he says he is. Said Vincent Turco, whose New York City-based Vincent Turco and Associates Ltd. handled 250 such cases last year: "Women are becoming more suspicious, and men are becoming more duplicitous."

Lovers: For his part, Denis Boldwin, a private investigator in Toronto who charges \$100 an hour, said that he has noticed a "Gothic shift" towards clients who want potential lovers checked out. In a typical month, Boldwin was approached by a well-to-do 40-year-old woman who wanted a franchise business. "She fell in love," recalled Boldwin, "but then her partner said he wanted to start working in the business as well. He said he had

graduated from Harvard and that he had been a director with two large companies, one in Saskatchewan, the other in Manitoba. We found that Harvard had never heard of him and that his name did not appear in any of the corporate records of the companies he claimed to have worked for."

Fraud: Anthony Turco, another Toronto investigator, said that his firm conducts about 12 inquiries a month involving suspicions about



Blackwell, FBI investigator—and the occasional \$20 bill

potential partners. Turco said that one case ended with a recently widowed woman reporting her husband to the police after Turco discovered that he was wanted on fraud charges. Said Turco: "It's good that people don't take things at face value anymore. It's like taking the road to a restaurant before you buy it."

Some inquiries are prompted by suspected drug use. Bernard Major, who owns a Vancouver

detective agency, said the case of a professional man in his early 40s whose fiancée admitted to having taken drugs during her youth. "He was obviously in love, but concerned about the success of her past drug-taking," said Major. "We were able to show him that her habit had not reached the heavy point."

In the western United States, private investigators say that many of their clients are wealthy women who are afraid of being duped by confidence artists. Said Ralph Thomas, director of the National Association of Investigators Specialists in Austin, Tex.: "People are getting married later in life, and there is a healthy fear of abuse. A cancer woman has wants to protect." In Santa Barbara, Calif., private investigator James Towle said that 13 women headed together in December and had had to find the car men who had swindled them out of large amounts of jewelry and money. Said Towle: "Women are very glib to a good-looking, smart-looking man."

Still, most private investigators say that the majority of their cases involve women who want to know more about the men they meet.

Said Irene Rips, a private detective in Toronto, N.Y.: "Today, a girl needs a lot in a single man or in one of those proper places where she can see who he is or what the truth is about him. The boy will exaggerate his job, his education, his family tree. Next, the relationship grows and becomes serious. And the girl gets a shock with the lies he told at the first meeting."

Morals: Investigators say that, in some cases, their clients appear to be hoping desperately that their suspicions are unfounded. Major cited the July 1980, case of a well-to-do Vancouver businessman in his 60s who spent \$2,000 to find out whether reports about his much younger fiancée being a gold digger were true. Said Major: "He was hoping we would find she was a pillar of respect, but we found that she was a lady from Montreal whose morals were very questionable."

Investigators' methods may be Blackwell described the real name of Jeanne's Boston lawyer by tracking him to a real estate agency and persuading an employee to give him the car license. "It's usually a lot of legwork," said Blackwell, "with a question here and a question there. Followed by the odd \$20 bill. That once you have the name, you can run a credit check. Then, you can go to his address and take a picture or two, and maybe talk to some friends of friends. It all depends on how discreet the investigation has to be." Jeanne's bill came to \$1,000 in a time of astronomical rising fees, which can be an expensive commodity.

STEVEN EDWARDS is an investigative reporter.

A balancing act

Fighting the tire fire is trial and error

After stemming along the shoreline of Lake Erie and scooping up 1,400 gallons of water each, the three water bombers roared onto the scene, their tires kicking up a cloud of dust. The low-level aerial assault began about 10 days after the huge fire, which police said was deliberately set, started. But despite a combined attack by a 40-member team of firefighters and operators of water bombers, bulldozers and backhoes, government experts said that the fire could burn for at least another two weeks. Said James Brook of the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office: "What we're doing is hard work and old-fashioned firefighting. It's a slow, hard process."

For the first week that the tires went ablaze, environmental activists described the conflagration at the dump for discarded tires as one of the worst disasters in Ontario history. One expert on tire recycling predicted that by roasting the tires, which are made mainly of synthetic rubber, the fire could release up to 5.6 million pounds of oil—half as much as the tanker Exxon Valdez spilled into Alaska waters in March, 1989. But last week, Ontario environment ministry officials said that these predictions are exaggerated. They said that by cutting out of ditches and lagoons around the burning tires, they had recovered more than 100,000 gallons of oil produced by the molten treads. Workers then pumped the oil into tanker trucks, which took it to an Esso Petroleum Canada refinery at nearby Nanticoke.

The blow landed attention as the worsting point, paid by the huge numbers of tires that are regularly discarded in North America. Every year, 20 million used car and truck tires are abandoned in Canada, and 85 per cent of these end up at municipal landfill sites or privately owned dumps. In the United States, an estimated 240 million used tires are discarded annually. Said Deputy Gov. Sheldon Axworthy for the Ontario environment ministry: "The recycling market is not big enough to absorb all the tires that we as a society throw out every year."

At the same time, government officials acknowledged that the Hagersville fire, at a dump

petroleum products including because, a suspected carcinogen, and because, which can cause kidney and liver damage. Council said that residents living by provincial environmental officials in the area of the fire received only traces of the contaminants in the smoke.

In the early stages of the fire, provincial and municipal officials expressed concern over possible health risks to local residents. For several days after it started, the fire gave off huge black clouds of smoke, visible from 16 km away. Municipal and provincial government officials responded by evacuating 1,700 people from their homes. By late last week, affected families, whose homes are in the immediate vicinity of the fire, had been permitted to return.

Some experts said that the oil from the

melting tires could pose a serious threat to groundwater in the area. During the first few days of the fire, before workers dug the ditches to drain the oil, contaminated water from the dump ran into the nearby Sandusky Creek. Guscott said that, as a result, water from the creek, which drains into Lake Erie, has been declared unsafe for human or animal consumption. He added that water samples were being subjected to laboratory tests, but government officials had not yet found any evidence of groundwater contamination caused by oil seeping into the soil.

During the past two decades, the Hagersville dump, operated under the name Tyre King Tyre Recycling Ltd., has become the largest of its kind in Ontario. Companies across the province paid \$500 to get rid of old tires

Neighboring farmers, homeowners and volunteer members of the Hagersville fire department told Macdonald that they became increasingly alarmed at the possibility of a fire as they watched piles of tires grow to heights of up to 20 feet and eventually cover 11 acres of the 13-acre site. Said Robert Shoop, Hagersville's deputy fire chief: "We knew that if it ever caught fire, we were going to be there for days."

Ontario environment ministry officials also began expressing concern about the mountain of tires and attempted, unsuccessfully, to make Shoop comply with its regulations for tire dumps. In 1987, the ministry ordered Shoop to separate the tires into a number of smaller piles with five acres between them, to erect a six-foot chain-link fence around the site and to

build a 100,000-gallon water reservoir for fighting possible fires. But Shoop fought the orders in court and refused to comply with them until late in the summer of 1989, when the Environmental Appeal Board upheld the order. Shoop then launched an appeal through the Divisional Court of Ontario.

His case was still before the courts when the fire erupted shortly before 1 a.m. on Feb. 12. Hagersville fire chief Ross Stiles said that by the time his unit was on the scene at 1:30 a.m., the blaze was already out of control. Volunteer firefighters from towns near Hagersville battled the fire for a week before municipal officials asked the Ontario government for help. Both the volunteers and the 40 municipal firefighters brought in to fight the blaze used the same technique. First, backhoes broke the burning heaps of tires into small piles. Then, the firefighters doused the piles with a combination of water and fire-suppressing foam.

The water bombers, operating the provincial government and stationed at Sand Sea Marine, saved the fight Feb. 21 and gave the operation added punch. Officials estimated that, in an eight-hour period, the three water bombers in use could dump a total of 400,000 gallons of water and foam on the fire. But Brook pointed out that the water bombers and ground crews had to coordinate their actions carefully. He said that if the aircraft and ground crews were to dump too much water on the fire, the ditches and lagoons used to remove flood runoff of the tires would overflow. Said Brook: "This is a real trial and error. It's a balancing act."

Indeed, almost everyone involved in battling the Hagersville blaze noted that there are no proven techniques for extinguishing tire fires because very few have occurred. A fire in 1983 at a dump containing about one million tires near Winchester, Ky., burned for several months. Government officials there allowed the fire to burn itself out after unsuccessful attempts to extinguish it. Shoop said that the fire department received calls from people all over North America with ideas for putting out the fire. Bob Thomas, a spokesman for the Ontario ministry of natural resources, added that insurance firms around the world had contacted the ministry offering their products or services. Said Thomas: "Imagine the promotional value in being able to say your product put out the Hagersville fire."

Once the fire is extinguished, provincial officials and perhaps even Shoop, will face the task of cleaning up the tire dump. Guscott said that the rubble from the fire may be dumped in a regular landfill site if laboratory tests show that it will not give off toxic contaminants. Otherwise, it will be deposited in a special hazardous waste site. Meanwhile, the dozens of farmers and homeowners who live near the dump faced the frightening prospect of contaminated wells and drinking water. "We don't know whether we'll ever be able to live there after this is over," said John Garton, a local resident. Putting out the fire may only be the beginning of a long and painful struggle.

BY ARCY JENSEN in Hagersville



Using water (above), spreading foam: the beginning of a long, painful struggle

Water bombers: "we're doing hard work and old-fashioned firefighting"



The Trumps (above): *Myer* had publicity could damage Trump's image

THE SEXES

Trump warfare

A marital dispute causes a media frenzy

It was a spectacle of wretched excess. For New York City's *Business* tabloid newspapers, it was an occasion for hard headlines and sharp wagers on circulation. The highly publicized separation of real estate billionaire Donald Trump and his wife of almost 11 years, Ivana, became one of the most closely followed marital disputes in history. Just one week after the announcement that he had left his Catholicism-evangelism wife, Trump last week visited Ivana and the couple's three children at his estate in Palm Beach, Fla., to mark Ivana's 41st birthday. That prompted a wave of rumors that a reconciliation might be in the offing. Later, Trump would only say that a reconciliation is "always possible."

The Trump separation first became public in a Feb. 11 front-page story headlined "Love on the rocks," by Lou Smith, gossip columnist for New York's semi-circulation *Daily News*. In fact, rumors had been circulating for months that the 43-year-old Trump was carrying on extramarital affairs with, among others, actress Catherine Zeta-Jones, 38, and figure skater Peggy Fleming, 40. But reporters in the tabloid press singled out Marla Maples, a 36-



year-old former beauty queen and model, as Trump's current girlfriend. Maples formally denied that she was having an affair with Trump—is did as angry Fleming and a bemused Zeta-Jones. For his part, last week, Trump said only, "There's no affair."

Two days after the separation became public, Ivana Trump added fuel to the media frenzy by telling her lawyers that she was unhappy with the terms of a prenuptial agreement with her husband, whose business empire includes Trump Tower, the Plaza Hotel and the Trump Shuttle, an air service that flies between New York and Boston and New York and Washington. Under that contract, Ivana, as the parent of a divorce, would receive custody of the children, possession of the couple's 47-room mansion in Greenwich, Conn., and \$25 million. But Ivana

Trump's lawyer, Michael Kennedy, told reporters the agreement was "unconscionable and fraudulent." Instead, according to the tabloids, Ivana was demanding \$150 million as well as the Connecticut house, the Trump-owned Plaza Hotel in New York—estimated to be worth \$360 million—and the privately owned Boeing 727 jetliner. The *Daily News* carried the story under a front-page headline saying, "Ivans before deal," while *Long Island's Newsday* declared, "Does her deal today?"

In public, the marital feud was conducted accordingly by high-powered lawyers and expensive public relations firms hired to represent the two sides. As the feud intensified, Michael Kennedy refused to have any direct contact with Donald Trump's lawyer Jay Goldberg after Goldberg described himself as "a lawyer" hired to settle "physical pain" on his opponents. Kennedy said he regarded Goldberg's attacks as "venomous against Ivana and her children's lives and mental well-being."

Kennedy also threatened to sue Howard Rubenstein, Donald Trump's spokesman, for belittling Ivana's business skills. In the meantime, marketing experts predicted that the negative publicity that emerged from the separation could damage Trump's carefully cultivated public image. Said Chris Gogel, who heads a New York firm that specializes in corporate identities: "It is going to be hard to view Mr. Trump as a prudent individual. People may now think twice about flying on an airline that bears his name." As it stands, the Trump empire is now believed to be worth between \$1.7 billion and \$6 billion—enough to guarantee media fascination with the couple's troubled marriage.

TIM POWIS with LARRY BLACK in New York

Shock Absorbers.



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GREECE

BECAUSE LIFE IS TO BE CELEBRATED

A BATTLE OF THE SEX SYMBOLS

While moviegoers of the 1930s and 1940s swooned over them, legendary sex symbols Bette Davis and Clark Gable found each other unromantic, writes Don't's Magazine Lawrence Quirk. In Quirk's newly released *Fasten Your Seatbelts: The Passionate Life of Bette Davis*, he writes that Gable rejected Davis as not "sexy enough." For her part, Davis—who never co-starred with Gable—retorted Gable as a "big-eared ape" with false teeth. Quirk writes that Davis, who died of cancer at 81 last year, added "Great lover? Great fake!"

Forever lovers

For screen stars Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward, who will play a married couple in their next movie, an enduring romance is not simply Hollywood fiction. Newman, 65, said that he and Woodward, 59, who were in Ottawa for work in the *Mr. and Mrs. Bridge*, still call each other every evening, when they're apart—after 32 years of marriage. Indeed, he often comments, "There's no stone in stone—I have stuck at home." Newman, who has made eight movies with his wife since they co-starred in the 1955 classic *The Long Hot Summer*, plays a lawyer and Woodward his secretary in the next adaptation of two beloved books.



Woodward, Newman: "We refuse to resist."

Evans & Corcoran novels, which follow an American couple from 1919 to 1944. Woodward says that for years she has wanted to play Mrs. Bridge, who retreats to comfort and success. Added the actress, "Nice answers imply kindness and thoughtfulness for the other person—qualities that seem lacking today."



Killer the only sympathetic adult

A SCORNFUL BALLET

The National Ballet of Canada's next project is a work of anger. The drama, *The Herd*, which previews this week at Toronto's O'Keefe Centre, is—says David Persson, the balleted 30-year-old American choreographer—intended to rattle self-absorbed parents who neglect their children's needs. Principal ballerina Karan Kain and Glavie Wilkowsky are showcasing in the role of the only understanding adult, while other dancers create negligent parents—workaholics, drug abusers and TV addicts. Said Persson: "The piece is my observation of why many kids are so screwed up."

A NIGHT OF SURPRISES

Country singer B. G. Long says that winning a Grammy last week was like being handed a "check of land to sow the seeds of hybrid country." Added Long: "The soil is fertile." The 26-year-old Consort, Alta., native bested out more prominent contenders Dolly Parton and Emmylou Harris for best female country vocalist with her album *Alcohol, Turb and Young*. She was not the only surprise winner. Boozie Radt, 40, who has been performing her blue-based music largely outside of the mainstream for more than 20 years, said that she was stunned to win for best album with *Nash of Time* as well as in three other categories including rock, pop and blues. Said Radt: "I can only take so much in life." And for her part, Kette Miller, 43, whose song *Wind Breakers My Wings* won another Grammy, said that she had been waiting for such a success since she began recording in 1972. Added Miller: "I hope I don't have to wait another 17 years."



Long: "The soil is fertile" in hybrid country

Sowing music for seed money

Rock and country stars are singing again on behalf of American farming families, but reluctantly. "We had hoped their conditions would have improved by now," said Canadian folk Young, one of about 25 performers booked for an April 7 Farm Aid benefit concert at Induspop. Three earlier benefits raised a total of \$13.8 million. For his part, Young says that he is participating because "I love country living."

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OPERA

Triumph at La Scala

Canadian tenor Ben Heppner shines in Milan

More opera opens are nationally demanding—and their initial response to the Canadian tenor seemed less than enthusiastic a quarter of those left before the first set of the 100-hour work. But those who stayed (cheered) him vigorously. The debut was the triumph.

1980—with U.S. film-maker Robert Altman directing and Heppner as the star.

Before he left his suburban Toronto home to begin rehearsals in Milan, Heppner surprised a weekly evening interview with Maclean's as a coffee shop. Asked to describe his type of tenor voice, the genial, blond-haired singer laughed

church choir director. But occasionally, he had to rely on such odd jobs in coloring a house to make ends meet. The situation improved in 1980, when he received a \$10,000 Canada Council grant over three years. "For me, it was the difference between staying in the business and not staying in the business," he recalled.

The Met auditions took place a year later. Heppner says that nervousness inspired his performance in that final round, in a result, he barely made the cut for the performers who would sing in a special follow-up concert on the Met stage. In two weeks before the concert, he rehearsed once the Met is over to conquer his fear. Ben Heppner: "It would involve working with the new staff and just stand there and go through every single motion." On the day of the concert, everything worked for him. Heppner received the first

Berg Nielsen Prize, so-called named for the great Swedish soprano. It awarded him a debut with the Royal Swedish Opera of Stockholm, which he made in the title role of Wagner's *Lohengrin* in March, 1980.

Heppner now has several major engagements ahead. Within the next year, he will make his debut with such companies as the Vienna State Opera and the State Opera of Cologne. And in 1989, he will play the male character in the Lyric Opera of Chicago's world premiere of Gold, by Pulitzer Prize-winning U.S. composer William Walton. The work focuses on a Jewish character's childhood in terms of the century. San Francisco Heppner's only previous appearance with the Lyric was in a minor role two years ago. But the company's general director, Armin Konrad, said that she knew she wanted Heppner for Gold. She added: "He's lovely, and he could be believable as a kind of back-story character. But more than anything else, he has this beautiful voice."

So far, Heppner has not made any recordings—he has already rejected some offers because of scheduling conflicts. And while many young tenors would gladly take on such demanding roles as Wagner's *Tristan*, Heppner has turned it down a few times. Said the tenor: "I have to resist the pressure that is already being put on me to accept bigger roles." Richard Bradshaw, chief conductor and head of music of the CBC, described Heppner's attitude as "incredibly stable. And with one of the great and beautiful voices in the world." Bradshaw added: "There is no limit to where his career can go."



Heppner duets with the CBC's Christian Gregory in 'Serenade' earlier

and said, "Loud—that's the way my kids describe it." Based in Downs Creek, B.C., Heppner was the youngest child in a large farming family of western merchants. He studied music at the University of British Columbia and later at the University of Toronto. Heppner first attracted national attention in 1973, when he won a CBC competition for young musicians. Then, between 1982 and 1984, he gained performing experience in the Canadian Opera Company (COC) Ensemble, an apprenticeship program run by Toronto's COC. Heppner described the more than three years between his COC Ensemble stint and the Metropolitan Opera auditions as "the wilderness." In order to concentrate on opera, he stopped teaching music and gave up his plans

FILMS

Paradise lost

Two strong imports explore village traditions

Late winter in a barren season for Hollywood movies. The Christmas box has pretty much passed out, while cinema's spring crop has yet to appear. But that leaves theatre screens more available for European imports. And two award-winning foreign-language movies now being released across North America offer exotic relief from Hollywood's familiar meat. Italy's *Canone Paradiso* and France's *Time of the Gypsies*. A sort-of tale of a progression growing up in a Sicilian village, *Canone Paradiso* won a Special Jury Prize at last year's Cannes International Film Festival. More recently, it received the Los Angeles-based critics' Golden Globe Award for Best Foreign Film, and is nominated in the same category for the March 26 Oscars.

Time of the Gypsies, a sprawling saga of passion, lust, vengeance and magic, premiered at Cannes, where it was the festival's centerpiece, where it was the festival's centerpiece, where it was the festival's centerpiece. *Time of the Gypsies* is a sprawling saga of passion, lust, vengeance and magic, premiered at Cannes, where it was the festival's centerpiece. *Time of the Gypsies* is a sprawling saga of passion, lust, vengeance and magic, premiered at Cannes, where it was the festival's centerpiece.

As Salvatore comes of age, issues finally find

their way onto the screen—and into his life. With the church being granted its popular culture in the 1960s, the cinema becomes the community's secular hearth. And after a tragic accident, Salvatore finds refuge in the church, where he finds the church's secular hearth.

The movie demands a certain suspension of disbelief. French actor Nouri's glowing performance as Alfredo is filtered through the voice of another actor, dubbing his lines into Italian. There is also a jarring lack of realism among the three actors who portray Salvatore as a young boy, an adolescent and a grown man. Meanwhile, the other characters seem to age at wildly uneven rates. But the movie casts a spell of such gentle enchantment that its use of cinematic science is easily forgotten.

The script was born from an autobiographical impulse. Italian writer-director Giuseppe Tornatore got the idea while vacationing in his native village near Palermo, Sicily, where he found the local theatre in ruins. The village later served as the location for the film. Although Tornatore is just 33, he compares his nostalgia for the 1940s and 1950s with contemporary life. Many of the scenes take place in a ruined cinema, with cigarette smoke drifting through the projector beams. The screen flickers with images of John Wayne cowboys. Kirk Douglas' horses—and women horses on film that has the fine-grained cracks of a vintage cinema. Tornatore has created a loving tribute to the movies, making them seem to breathe

and as flicking as youth itself.

Time of the Gypsies features another young protagonist who learns about himself from the church—projected in a bed-sheet screen in a makeshift village theatre. But in contrast to the successful whimsy of *Canone Paradiso*, *Time of the Gypsies* is a saga involving such passion and desperate acts. It could be subtitled "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Gypsies, but Were Afraid to Ask." All the stereotypes are vividly confirmed: the costumes and customs, the superstitions and omens, the men with gold chains who sell babies and abduct children, the cursed writings, the nights of drunken feasts, the melodic strains of accordions and violas.

But the movie's gypsy characters remain deftly sympathetic—perhaps because the movie itself seems an unimpeachable stamp of authenticity. Most of the dialogue is in Rumanian, the gypsy language. The majority of the cast members are gypsies with no prior acting experience—most of them about 18. And *Kalifornia*, whose cinema clings to



Scene from *Gypsies*: a saga of passion, lust, vengeance and magic

the action like a documentary eye, directs with such breathtaking energy and vision that even the most fantastical sequences seem undeniably real. *Time of the Gypsies* is an extraordinary movie, an elemental drama swelling with song and words and raw emotion. It is almost 17 hours long. But the images are so rich that, despite a circuitous plot, it is enthralling from beginning to end.

The movie is a tragedy of village misfortune corrupted by evil greed. But its gypsy spirit elevates it from melodrama to magic realism. And it ends on a note of happy mischief. *Canone Paradiso* transports us to a lost paradise. *Time of the Gypsies* is a story of paradise lost—and the tribe that seems determined to steal it back.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON



*Dad taught me a lot...
but some things he
let me discover for
myself.*



Grand Marnier



PHOTOGRAPH BY [unreadable]

Dina (left), Jonathan 'is women lawyer acting sexy—what's wrong with that?'

TELEVISION

Sex and intrigue

Successful series mix drama with melodrama

In one advertisement for CBC's *Street Legal*, Olivia, one of the series' four law partners, is lying on her stomach on a couch, wearing a tight red corset and high heels. She is draped over her colleague Chuck, the man whose name she has just said—and whom she was obliged to testify during his custody suit for his son. In second episodes, another character, Carrie, has become entangled in a romantic triangle with an undercover policeman and a black Crown attorney. And Lisa has finally encountered marriage on a scale of words with lawyer Ryan. Meanwhile, co-CTCs (and news executive Ann Biddenden) is conducting a secret love affair with a younger man, the station's hottest cameraman, Mike Antosch. *Street Legal* and *ENG* represent a relatively new phenomenon in Canadian television—a series that mixes sex, intrigue and topical issues.

While leading up English Canada's TV stars, the shows are also earning big ratings. Now in its fourth season, *Street Legal* is enjoying success one of the country's top-drawing series, with an average 1.2 million viewers each

week—up 200,000 from last year. The show has been sold to 27 countries and has been renewed for another 16-episode season. *ENG*, which began last fall, is already drawing a respectable 800,000 viewers each week and has been picked up by more than 38 countries. Its ratings are particularly impressive given that, with Thursday time slot, it competes with *L.A. Law* and *Star Trek*, one of the series' two producers. "L.A. Law is tough competition, but I think we're concentrating on an unusual area: TV producers have to crank out items the managers. They work in a high-pressure environment, and that gives us a lot of better stories as the workplace."

Television's fascination with the private lives of urban professionals started with *Beverly Hills*. The American creator of *Midnight Blue* and—with Terry Louise Fisher—*L.A. Law*, he devised a winning formula that combines on-the-job drama with after-hours melodrama. Now, the makers of *Street Legal* and *ENG* are proving that they too can use that formula with dramatic flair. Both series deal with current issues, but the producers are

determined to keep the focus on the characters. "The issues are secondary," said Guy Mulvey, *Street Legal*'s executive story editor. "People will follow a story if they have an emotional stake in it. The only way to develop that is through characters and their families."

In the case of *Street Legal*, those families seem to be mostly romantic in nature. In addition to the highly provocative wedding of Lisa (Anne Parmenter) and Adam (John Kinsman) and the romantic confusion of Carrie (George Smith), Chuck (C. David Johnson) is single-mindedly pursuing various women. And Olivia (Jennifer Tilly) is showing signs of wanting to rekindle her romance with Chuck, who once accidentally lost her. While Dina is at times plagued by the usually confident barrister, some of the other series' characters seem too maneuvered. When Carrie goes her policeman lover dressed in his jacket and cap, the effect is more self-conscious than seductive. However, executive producer Pamela Greenberg insists that the series, which costs about \$1 million per episode, has "family come into its stride next last season. And the network has done some terrific promotion for it."

In fact, the publicity campaign caused some controversy. CBC director of public relations Tim Carson revealed that these were complaints that some women were upset. "Some said that the women weren't being hugged, they were just restrained by the men," he said. Dina, who plays the manipulative Olivia, says that she was surprised by the reaction. "I was angry the character, you would know that Olivia is nobody's victim. It's just a woman lawyer acting in a sexy way—and what's wrong with that?" Dina said that her character has become more complex this season. She added, "Olivia still has all her edges, but now people are more used to her curves."

ENG—Electronic News Gathering—is a drama about how TV news is produced; there's a few curves still when it begins last fall. With about \$600,000 budgeted for each of the 26 episodes, the show, produced for CTV by the Toronto-based production house Alliance Entertainment Corp., has a high-gloss look, intelligent scripts and high-caliber acting. *ENG* glamorizes the business, but the series does tackle real-life dilemmas. Said producer J.P. King: "We've had some surprising reactions from people in the news business who called the dramatic recreation of a TV show with a real newsroom. However, the press recognize that the ethical questions we raise are very profound." King and fellow producer Bob Casper point to episodes that address such problems as whether to broadcast a live hostage drama, manipulation of the media, and reporters' objectivity. They argue that the show is "unpretentious, not a weekly documentary," and that telling a good story is their main aim.

TV producers disagree on whether the shows are simply a fad, or whether they have found a successful formula. Mulvey says that he doesn't know, but for now, it is clear that Canadian have discovered the appeal of offices—and sexual politics—in their TV screens.

DAVID TURNER

BOOKS

Movers and movies

Gore Vidal links Washington and Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, A NOVEL OF AMERICA IN THE 1930s
By Gore Vidal
(Random House, \$37 paper, \$26)

The latest volume in Gore Vidal's historical diatribe of American history makes a provocative connection between Hollywood and Washington. The two cities are without question the twin capitals of glamour and intrigue in U.S. life. *Hollywood, A Novel of America in the 1930s* relates two of the most important scenes in the modern world—the movies and political power. But the gloriously good new

Washington portion of the book offers some brilliant historical perspective. Vidal depicts President Woodrow Wilson as an, um, necessary idiot: removing his country for the first time as a major nation on the international stage. To Vidal, he was "the greatest person in the world" because of the supreme position that he gave himself: ruling as an emperor on the other hand, is portrayed as an amiable, unassuming Olsson, juggling with his mistress, Mrs. Wilson, in White House closets—and with many other women at different times—while his cronies brew up the deals that culminate in the notorious "Rogee Deal," an alleged scandal the Hollywood portion of the book, however

it is inevitably fiction, is a bit of gossamer that over the next 100 years Tinseltown drama merchant would hesitate to offer to an audience. Caroline Smith, the beautiful, French-born actress and heroine of the generous volume in the series, *Denver* (1937), is cast in Hollywood by George Creel, Wilson's propagandist, to further the war effort in a film called *The Wave* from 1917. There, Seneca, who is a copartner with her husband, Blake, of *The Washington Times*, not only becomes the producer of upscale silent features, but also assumes the name Seneca Truitt and becomes the star of the movies she directs.

Seneca's character, like her shift to stardom, seems credible. Her and Blake seem more sophisticated for Vidal—their prejudices, tastes and opinions are the same ones that the author has belabored on in the talk-show circuit. They also serve as signs to convey a narrative machinery used to translate the plot from one celebrity tale to another.

Vidal's take-up on which city is more corrupt

As depicted by Vidal, it is a toss-up which city is more corrupt. At the Republican convention that Seneca Harding delegates votes are bought for \$5,000 a vote. Not only the presidential election, but also the whole Wilson and the young Franklin Delano Roosevelt all sport mistresses. Vidal has a good appreciation of the interrelation of politics and lechery in society. His Seneca lives and to travel Vidal's speech to the Congress depicting America's entry into the war as if done in a meeting at the theatre. Upon her husband's election to the presidency, Premier King Harding couples a lot of everybody who has enabled her: rising to her throne from the White House while also in First Lady

As for the movies, Vidal uses not as a mode of artistic expression but as an all-embracing vehicle for criticism and satire. Instead of trying to influence the government through newspaper editorials, publisher-statist Seneca can act, as a producer, almost the public through their desire to imitate the stars. But then, the misapprehension of Americans by their media is very much as Vidal's mind. "The only freedom that an American has is to conform," maintains the heroism, who finds himself very much on the side of the rulers, "valorous and unpleasant as so many of them were." For Seneca, in the Vidal novel, Americans hold little value. Democracy is described as "the national conscience war."

In the course of such a long novel that public, artistic life eventually wears thin. Vidal presents his own grandfather, the third Senator Gore of Delaware, in several cameo appearances, apparently as a reminder of the novel's wider history. "I tell you, I have seen any race other than the human race, I'd go for it," Senator Gore intones late in the novel. Presumably, this charitable sentiment is shared by his grandson. Seeing the advent of superlatives and superlatives, Vidal will go far to make do with the imperfect qualities of what Caroline Smith calls the "jealous cat." At least, that is, and he finishes carving out the remaining figures in his very idiosyncratic Mount Rushmore.

ROBERTA STINE

Maclean's

BEST-SELLING LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Devils and Desires*, James (2)
- 2 *Vivacious*, Jymon (2)
- 3 *Francis's Predicament*, Jan (2)
- 4 *Selena's Daring New Move*, Jackie (4)
- 5 *Quinn's Father*
- 6 *Answering to John and the Kid*, Michael (2)
- 7 *Hollywood*, Vidal (1)
- 8 *Cold Harbour*, Myles (3)
- 9 *The Bad Place*, Evans
- 10 *A History of the World in 100 Chapters*, James (2)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Megawatt 2000*
- 2 *Wendell and Wendell* (2)
- 3 *Home Games*, Doyle and White (2)
- 4 *Barbarians on the Coast*, Thompson and Major (2)
- 5 *Wendell's Life*, Gould (2)
- 6 *The Disappearance*, Hark (2)
- 7 *Gloria's Pain*, Lewis (1)
- 8 *Secret Affairs of Mary Berry*, Winton
- 9 *Charles Maclean*, De (2)
- 10 *Denise on the Beach*, Lawrence (2)
- 11 *My Sister's World*, Myles
- 12 *Intending the Future*, Smith (2)

13 *Prisoners of Love*

Compiled by Susan Belliveau



A long day's journey into freedom

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Many years ago, when the world was young, your agent was in Berlin and ran into a young South African architect. He was wary and reserved, while warmly respectful, and we hit it off. I won the poetry of a Negro, the cheery Negro scouter, and he rode a Lambretta, the muscular Milan companion, and we used to spend endless hours doing damage to each other in East Berlin during the months of each. Some months later, by accident we bumped into each other—to our mutual delight—in a youth hostel in the south of France. We decided to look up, wheeling around the mountain passes for an undisturbed time. One day, in Marseille, one of us was on a street light, the other circling the block for hours, and we lost each other. It was an unfortunate parting. Several years later, your blushing noble walked into a flat in London to pick up a date and there—among her possessions—was my old body. It is added a small world, the oldest child of all the street.

We are now into 1972 and the street appears in a South Africa, looking up its concrete two-wheeled companion—mainly on account of how we want to determine who has lost the most hair and acquired the most sunshine. He is understandably depressed, contemplating emigration to Canada or Australia, knowing that the gaily government policy of apartheid is never going to work and that the future is doomed for bright young professionals like himself. I try to give him comparable salary rates for architects his age in Vancouver, thinking as he does that his beautiful, out-of-control country has no future and must bleed him almost, whatever else it were about his circumstances, think about nothing but his name, think again and don't.

So it is now 1988, with the world turning on its head, South Africa following Eastern Europe and Gorbachev into an irreversible quest revolution, and we never seeing our Ruby Slippers' petal looking out past his dog to his five acres of beautiful gardens. He knows, as well as I know, without ever stating it, that he is the real made right decision. Stick with your



day it is the glue that holds you together Johannesburg, never the most beautiful of cities, is unrecognizable from the place of the early 1970s when a black face was never seen—never allowed to be seen—on the streets after 5 o'clock. Black women can still be seen on downtown streets during the day with sheets of glass and bundles of groceries gracefully balanced on their heads. But in the Quartermaster Bar at the Carlton Towers Hotel, once the swankiest house of the city's white divide, however, there are those laughing expensive black hookers—the right sort of one revealing a white partner belt. Joburg moves on.

For someone like Terry Slaves, who had the patience to wait, the end was worthwhile now that the governing National Party has shucked off its Boer heritage and is wading into the 1990s as fast as the Catholics and Romanians are attempting. He has designed his own beautiful home, with clear influences of Frank Lloyd

Wright, a low-slung brick complex that could be comfortable in Arizona, relaxing on a grassy slope that goes off into poetry.

The city has always suffered from comparison with Cape Town, its elderly mind down on the coast that reels with Hong Kong, Vancouver, Rio, San Francisco and Sydney as one of the six most beautiful cities on the globe. It is more than 300 years old and displays its native traditions, showing up the brick and rough gold mining towns of Joburg that has nothing going for it but the fact it is now the financial and industrial capital of the country. It is rather Montreal vs. Toronto.

Terry and Joy Slaves have five children, all now fled from the area, one winning the compulsory military draft to serve such a government (this was before Mandela's release) and in ones, of all places, Colombia. The blending of its young talents eventually convinced the remnants of the Boers in the Pretoria government that they had to switch course. That, and the growing realization that South Africans were being regarded as pariahs, lepers, when abroad.

Terry and Joy Slaves are travelling in the United States, standing on a street corner in Boston, gazing over a map. A kindly gentleman asks if he can help. Seeing their confusion, he offers to guide them to their destination, takes a half hour of his time to show the strangers to their directed path. Reminded by their accent like South African accents can only be described as Aussie sounding, he is by the Dutch. He wanders where they were from Terry and Joy, drawing the response, replied, "South Africa." The kindly gentleman said, "Oh, and I am sorry on his last. Repeating to the inquiry of two American ladies as to their locale, and told, they heard, "We will pray for you."

South Africa, the last white-ruled country in the Black Continent, is a land as alive as contrasts. Terry, with an architectural firm of only two men, is set for, on the edge of high tech that he was rape contracts to downtown Joburg because of computer projections. He can work it all out at his desk, and then turn it out. The man who leads his grandest is from Zimbabwe. Most of the men, performing come down from Zimbabwe, whose they established a more reasonable relationship with their British government in what was then Southern Rhodesia. He is paid the equivalent of \$300 a month, most of which he spends back home in a brief sabbatical. Terry is told, because his medically isolated children have been informed of what doctor friends have seen in the emergency wards that he should seriously consider settling a security alarm system.



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